THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No 122. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues of veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 29, 1851.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs,* and *juniper berries*, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR SIX MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S TENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Opening of the Equal-Rights Convention in Albany—All Ages, All Colors, and All Sexes Represented—Speeches by the Strong-Minded, Etc.

ALBANY, November 20.—The Convention of the American Equal Rights Association at Tweedle Hall to-day could not be called a success so far as numbers were concerned. At no time during the morning and afternoon session were there more than one hundred and fifty people in the Hall. But the organization does not profess to depend on "numbers" but is strong in "principle," and believes, as the honorable secretaryess asserts, "in the future."

"SPECIAL LIGHTS"

Prominent on the platform were the following:—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, dressed in a rich blue brocade silk, with neck trimmings of point lace, and falling over it a fine camel-hair shawl, was the most noticeable lady, not less on account of personal beauty than, perhaps, from her recent spirited Congressional contest against Le Grand B. Cannon, who, it will be remembered, was the unsuccessful candidate in the race.

The pretty little Victoria face of Lucy Stone, beaming with recent maternity, smiled greeting out over the paucity of people and multitudes of benches present, while the rigid features and Puritanic declamation of Mrs. Susan B. Anthony duly darkened the photograph. Charles Lenox Remond, negro, and Mr. Frederick Douglas were also on the stage.

After the reading of the call, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton advanced and said:—

OPENING ADDRESS.

I am sorry that our venerable Presidentess, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, is detained by ill health, but what we lack in numbers and by her absence we must make up in zeal. This is an equal-suffrage organization. In this country, 15,000,000 women and 4,000,000 negroes are disfranchised, and yet we appear surprised when John Bright tells us that five out of every seven millions of Englishmen cannot vote. But we intend to labor till we succeed. I have the pleasure to introduce to you as your Chairwoman Mrs. Lucy Stone. (Applause.)

Mrs. Stone, on coming forward, was greeted with warm applause, and, without removing her waterproof, proceeded to say:—

REMARKS OF MRS. STONE.

The advocates of equal suffrage have started, with entire deliberation, their claims to public attention. Eighteen years ago, in the middle of the State, the movement began. Even Lucretia Mott then doubted whether it was best for a woman to preside. The fight went on, and we nearly were on the verge of success, when on came the Rebellion; but when the war came to an end, on the question of reconstruction the hypocritical Republicans talked of universal suffrage, but meant masculine suffrage all the time, and those who had been our most professed friends forgot us. (Applause.) Then we resolved to make common cause with the colored class—the only other disfranchised class—and strike for equal rights for all. (Applause.) It is proposed to insult the mothers and sisters of the land by putting into the Constitution the word "male." It always seemed to me to be absurd to quote the Declaration of Independence about all men being equal, when in practice we have ever disregarded it. In Great Britain there is a movement on foot to demand the ballot for woman, and I fear they will, to our shame, succeed there before we do here. But I will be glad whenever we succeed, and be sure the work will go on till it triumphs.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mrs. Jones then came forward and read the following resolutions, which were adopted *nem. con.*, without debate:—

1. *Resolved*, That it liberty and the pursuit of happiness are natural and inalienable rights, so also is the right of suffrage as their only possible security; and we hold, also, that the distinction of rights into *civil* and *political* is without warrant, and without recognition only as a consequence of slavery and caste engendered by it.

2 *Resolved*, That we hold with Lamartine that universal suffrage is the first truth and only basis of every national republic and with Hon. Charles Sumner that "the ballot is the only sufficient guarantee" of rights to the citizen, to which we are bound by every necessity and every reason; the one thing needful to which all other things shall be given, protection, opportunity, education, homestead, and rights of every kind; nor do we stop to inquire whether these declarations apply to men only, since women are compelled to the burdens of as well as obedience to the Government.

3. *Whereas*, In the language of Hon. William Beach Lawrence, in his letter to Senator Sumner, "the State Constitution must originate with, and be assented to by a majority of the people, including as well those whom it disfranchises as those whom it invests with the suffrage;" therefore

Resolved, That we recommend the election of women as delegates to the approaching Constitutional Convention, there being nothing in the present Constitution or laws of the State to prevent their being recognized and treated in all respects as equal members.

4. *Resolved*, That the present limitation of franchise in the United States to the class known as "white male citizens," vests government in a minority, because it excludes in women one-half the American people, and in persons of color one-fifth; thus reducing five out of every eight adult American citizens to permanent political subjection; and so our present State and National Governments, thus limited to three-eighths of the adult citizens, are not in fact republican, even in form, but an oligarchy of sex and race.

5. *Resolved*, That no ruling class ever did, ever will, or ever can legislate wisely for a disfranchised class; and that the best and only legitimate human government is self-government; and universal suffrage is the only road to and safeguard of universal justice.

6. *Resolved*, That we respectfully ask the Legislature, in arranging the conditions for the Constitutional Convention, to pass an enactment that there may be at least women elected as candidates at large, to sit as members of the convention, on the same conditions and with the same rights and powers of others; and that a copy of this, and also of resolution No. 3 be furnished to each member of the convention at the opening of its session.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY JUSTIFIED.

When the resolutions had been considered, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton came forward, and, with much emphasis and grace, said:—

I desire, before the Convention goes further, to insist that this body indulge in no fulsome adulation of the Republican party; and I tell that party that when we get the right of suffrage, which we will, that they will have no right to claim our votes as they do the negroes. The Democratic party has alone done anything in favor of an extended suffrage. The States that have ever given the blacks the ballot have been governed at the time by Democratic administrations. Why, James Brooks was the only Congressman last winter that had the nerve and the decency to present the woman suffrage memorial to Congress. (Applause.)

Fred. Douglass, Parker Pillsbury, and others admitted what Mrs. Stanton said, but held that the Democracy had been merely moved by policy and not principle in the extensions of suffrage they had made.

REMARKS OF MR. DOUGLASS.

Mr. Fred. Douglass, being called out, said in substance:—

No argument could be adduced to show a man's right to vote that did not equally well apply to a woman's right to vote. Men do not vote because they are men, but because they are human, responsible creatures; so are women, and all the reasons that hold in one case clinch in the other. (Applause.) I have never heard or read of any satisfactory reason for excluding them from the ballot-box. I have no more doubt of their ameliorating influence upon politics, than I have of the influence they exert everywhere else. Whenever the women of the States authoritatively declare that they wish to be voters, I do not believe there will be any serious opposition. And I certainly do not know why the Constitution of the State should not leave the matter optional with every woman. A government that does not guarantee women as well as men to vote, and in fact all, without respect to sex or race, is anti-republican, and is essential tyranny. (Cheers.) Mr. Douglas said he could not very well mount a platform to speak unless he brought the negro with him. (Laughter.) But give woman the ballot, and the black will in no other way so quickly get his just rights. (Applause.)

The Convention here adjourned till 3 P. M., after letters had been read from Gerrit Smith, Harriet K. Hunt, William E. Sewall, George William Curtis, and James Freeman Clarke, heartily approving of the extension of the ballot to woman.

Afternoon Session.

In the afternoon an audience rather larger than that of the morning was out. The Chairwoman, Mrs. Stone, presided. The resolutions were reread, and a Mr. Stebbins, of Rochester, stated that he wouldn't speak of the resolutions; they were so much aphorisms that they commended their own merits.

REV. OLYMPIA BROWN SPEAKS.

This lady appears to be 26, was born in Michigan, studied theology in Boston, where she is now pastor of a Universalist Church. Her features are pale; hair, a creamy brown; dress, black silk throughout; and voice of remarkable clarion power. She contended that Greeley, and others who believed in woman suffrage, but wouldn't advocate it because it don't appear expedient, were swindling reformers. If this hour be let pass, when will it come again? An hour of delay is an opportunity for disaster. Women are frivolous, because they are irresponsible. Our grandmothers had work to do, and they were grave and useful. Now invention has abolished manual labor, and with new leisure women must enter new duties. We must do more; more for humanity, more for ourselves.

The lady spoke longer, with much approbation, and was warmly cheered at the close.

When Miss Brown had concluded her remarks, Rev. Mr. Blackwell offered a resolution that ability to read be a requisite to voting in the plan of the Convention, and advocated the educational test in a long speech. He instanced John Morrissey's election as a proof of the success of the incompetent to vote, electing one of their kind.

Mrs. Stanton replied that ignorance and crime were not always cause and effect, but that vice and culture were often synonymous. She rejoiced in the election of Morrissey. Society was responsible for the state of things that made him what he had been; now he would be able to improve, not pervert, his faculties.

Frederick Douglass and Charles Remond followed in the same vein, at great length. The debate was postponed until Wednesday morning. The educational test will not be insisted upon.

Evening Session.

A very considerable audience met in the evening to listen to an address from Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled "Bread and the Ballot." The number of Albanians out was quite large. The speaker is the daughter of the late Judge Cady, of Albany, and wife of Hon. Henry B. Stanton, at one time Naval Officer of the Port of New York. Mrs. Stanton spoke as follows:—

MRS. STANTON'S LECTURE LAST NIGHT.

The Constitutional Convention is now a fixed fact. Let the people decide what their representatives shall do when they assemble. In the twenty years' interval in which these Conventions meet, it is right to suppose that the people will have outgrown many of their old ideas, and will demand some onward step. In the last Convention "white" citizens made quite merry over the idea of placing the ballot in the hands of the negro. Now, the nation is convulsed on that very question. As the proposed work of the Convention is to be the extension of suffrage, all disfranchised classes should be represented there. Seeing that we cannot be there in person, we are deeply interested in the choice of the men who are to be there to act on this great question. Balls and dinners, receptions, etc., may now be turned to good account, if those who wield them of the female sex, will use the social opportunities they afford in favor of their own interests. There has been but little said on woman's rights during the war. We thought less of our chains than of those of the black man. Moreover, as the disposition seemed to be to give the negroes the ballot on the score of humanity, we thought the settlement of his claims logically included ours also. His manhood was proved when he showed his rights and ability to bear arms in the nation's behalf, and the question of his voting has become a certainty soon to be accomplished. Now, as women are the sole parties whose status is fluctuating, we demand attention on the part of the coming new framers of our Constitution. We appeal to the women of the State to organize into clubs in every school district for the circulation of tracts, petitions, and documents in favor of their rights. Let the men of the Convention look to it how they treat our claims now. Twenty years to come, when we are voters, we will pass upon theirs. The opportunity of placing the ballot in the hand of woman must not be let pass. Woman's right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as well as to property, cannot be denied, for if we go back to first principles, where did the few get the right, through all time, to rule the many? From the same source that pirates had the right to make the ocean a sepulchre. Force and fraud took the place of right in both cases. Twenty years ago women in New York State had no more rights than slaves on plantations; had no rights to person, children, wages, to make contracts, to sue or be sued, nor, in many cases, to testify in courts; much of this has been changed for the better, and an equal advance will secure us an affirmative hearing in the Constitutional Convention. All that we have received, however, have been favors secured by the will of an uncertain varying majority. Mrs. Stanton continued at great length, and advocated the ballot for women, not only as a question of right in the abstract, but as required by her interests in the business of the country. She insisted that the only way to reclaim the sex from the helplessness, the frivolity, and in some cases the degradation into which they have, was to make them, above all, and first, independent. The lady insisted that no objection could be urged against it. People were only opposed to it because they did not think of it. On the score of judgment, justice, and intelligence, woman stood on an admitted level with man, and far above the negro. That she would exercise the right discreetly, could not be doubted; and that it would produce disorganization could no more be predicted, than it could of the fact that she worshipped at the same altar with man.

The lady was listened to with great attention, and was frequently warmly applauded.

After Mrs. Stanton's lecture had concluded, Messrs. Douglass, Remond, Parker Pillsbury, and others followed in short speeches, when the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.—*N. Y. World.*

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

The Moran-Karney Murder—Petition to Commute the Sentence of Moran Under Consideration—Disappearance of Two Merchants, Leaving Liabilities to the Amount of $175,000.

BOSTON, November 20.—The Executive Council now have under consideration a petition to commute the sentence of John Moran, the murderer of his affianced, Mary Ellen Karney, on the 19th of April last, from death to imprisonment for life. The insanity of the murderer at the time of committing the deed is urged as the ground of commutation. It has been proved by the testimony of several prominent physicians, that the prisoner suffered under disease of the heart, and one or two doctors have testified that the heart complaint sometimes produced temporary insanity. The effort to obtain a commutation is pushed vigorously and may be successful.

The disappearance of two merchants doing business in this city in different lines of trade, with liabilities behind them of $175,000, is announced, and creates no little stir among our business men. An investigation into their stock in trade shows that what they have left as assets are nine pairs of boots and two hoop skirts. Such occurrences are rare in puritanic Boston.

MEXICO.

News from the West Coast—Surrender of Mazatlan to the Liberals—Evacuation by the French—Two War Vessels Carry Away the Garrison, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 20.—On the 16th of October, Corona passed the outer French lines in the rear of Mazatlan, with four hundred men. He held his ground for six days, when the French sent in a flag of truce requesting a cessation of hostilities, promising to evacuate on the 24th. Corona agreed, and sent the remainder of his force, three thousand strong, north and south along the coast.

On the 24th two French vessels-of-war left Mazatlan, having all the imperial soldiers who declined to take service as Mexicans under Maximilian.

Corona has given orders to capture General Vega if possible, and send him to Mazatlan for trial. Vega is now in Chihuahua, making towards Arizona. The Americans who left here with Vega in July have deserted him, he being outlawed by the Juarez Government.

The Government of Lower California has again changed hands. Redvino, formerly Governor, had marched upon Lapaz. Navarett evacuated without showing fight.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens—His Apprehensions of the Future.

The Augusta (Ga.) correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat*, writing under date of November 12, says:—

"Mr. Alexander H. Stephens has been here during the past week, attending to a legal case in which he is employed, involving a large amount of cotton. Without obtruding his views upon anybody, or seeking an opportunity to express them, he never hesitated, when asked, to counsel the rejection of the amendment, although he looks for dark days from radical vengeance in consequence of the act. His apprehensions are very gloomy."

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

BY ATLANTIC CABLES TO-DAY.

CRETE ON HER DIGNITY.

She Repudiates Turkish Authority.

MEETING OF HUNGARIAN LEGISLATURE

An Independent Ministry Demanded.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[*From the United States and European Associated Press—Office, Room 26 Merchants' Exchange.*]

GREECE

The Authority of Turkey in Crete Repudiated.

LONDON, November 21.—The High Assembly of the Island of Crete have despatched a special envoy to Pera to protest against the report of the submission of the Island of Crete to Turkish authority.

HUNGARY.

An Independent National Ministry Asked of Austria.

LONDON, November 21.—The Hungarian Diet has been opened. The Rescript of the Diet urges the necessity of a prompt settlement of the question of a responsible Ministry being granted to Hungary.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 21.

Concentration of Troops Around Washington.

It is reported that there are now in the forts around this city, and between them and Baltimore, some fifteen or twenty thousand United States troops, and the question is asked what does this mean? Some suppose these troops were collected in view of a probable insurrection in Maryland with the late election; some conjecture that they are intended for Mexico; while others suspect that, under President Johnson's apparently cordial resignation to the results of the late election, he meditates a tremendous *coup d'etat*; that the Southern Rebel and Northern Copperhead organs still agitating this thing, some openly, and others in a mask, know what they are talking about, and that Mr. Seward, when he asked the people, on the late Chicago pilgrimage, whether they would have Andrew Johnson "as President or as King," hinted at what was coming. President Johnson, they suspect, is preparing to quash a threatened impeachment; but, they say, the "Boys in Blue" are on the *qui vive*. Such are the vagaries and fears of foolish radical fanatics in reference to the reassembling of the Thirty-ninth Congress, after the late elections.

Opening of the New Bridge Over the Susquehanna.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, November 21.—An engine crossed the new bridge over the Susquehanna at this point yesterday. It will be open for travel on Monday next, when the trains to and from Baltimore will use it regularly, thus lessening the time between Philadelphia and Baltimore half an hour.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Arrived, steamship *Ville de Paris*, from Havre on the 9th instant. Louis A. Godey, Esq., and lady, of Philadelphia, are among the passengers.

Arrived, ship *E. F. Taylor*, from Cardiff, Wales.

BOSTON, November 20.—The steamship *Java*, for Halifax and Liverpool, sailed this morning. She carries out 88 passengers for Liverpool and 18 for Halifax, but no specie.

Interesting to Dentists.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Judge Nelson, of the United States Circuit Court, has refused the injunctions demanded under the Goodyear & Cumming's patents, to restrain dentists from using hard rubber in making dental plates, or to interfere at all prior to a final hearing of the case.

The Tennessee Legislature Decided Bogus.

NASHVILLE, November 20.—At Murfreesboro, on Saturday, Judge Henry Cooper, of the Circuit Court, decided that the present State Legislature was bogus, and the Franchise law unconstitutional.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Cotton dull at 34c. for middlings. Flour firm at 10@15c. advance; 8,000 barrels sold. Wheat quiet, and 2@3c. higher. Corn dull, and nominal. Beef quiet. Pork dull and lower; mess, $22; prime, $20@20 50. Lard quiet. Whisky dull and quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOYS CASE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.—Yesterday, in this case, the Commonwealth produced testimony as to the robbery of the store No. 411 Market street, on the night of March 5th, and the burning of the cash accounts of the firm. The witness Haslam testified to his meeting with Mr. Boys in January; the mention of the affair by defendant; the employment of the two prisoners, Mason and Roberts, by himself, for Boys; the obtaining of a wax impression of the store-key by Boys and the clerk Mitchell; the manufacture of a key; the robbery, as reported by Mason and Roberts; the division of the spoils, in which Boys figured to the amount of $75 in gold.

The defense then opened, showing the enviable, unblemished reputation the defendant had borne up to the preference of this charge, the positions of public trust he had held in the Philadelphia Mint under James H. Walton, and the high opinion that all his acquaintances had of him. They then showed that the defendant was in New York from the 28th of February until the 3d of March. Witnesses were then produced, whose testimony attacked the credibility of the statements made by the witness Haslam for the Commonwealth, many who knew him of old saying that his reputation for veracity was such that they would not believe him under oath.

One witness, E. Miller, of Stroudsburg, said that he knew Haslam well; that Haslam told him of one of his friends having lost money by gaming with Mr. Boys, and that he, Haslam, said frequently he would take the first opportunity of revenging himself upon Boys on account of the gaming affair with his friend.

This morning Governor Pollock was called to the stand, to testify as to character. He said that he had known the defendant since 1861; became acquainted with him at the United States Mint; that his character there for honesty and integrity was very good.

Other witnesses, as to character, were called this morning, all of whom gave him a good reputation, and then the defense closed.

Jacob Hess was recalled by the Commonwealth. He said that on the second or third Sunday after the committal of Mitchell, Mr. Boys called on him at his residence. He entered into conversation, and said that he and Mitchell, shortly after the robbery, saw Mr. Hess and another gentleman going up Coates street. Mitchell said that he did not wish to meet the two gentlemen, and they dodged into Castleberry's stable, on Coates street near Twelfth.

Mr. Hess was on his way to Mitchell's boarding house for the key of the vaults. Also, many witnesses were called by the Commonwealth to testify to George Haslam's reputation for truth and veracity. They had all known him in Stroudsoure; some said they knew nothing of his character and some said his character was none the best. However, few ever heard his veracity spoken of. The case is still on trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—James Norton vs. Hannah M. Kelly, administratrix of William Kelly, deceased. An action for work done in making brushes. On trial.

Benjamin S. Powell vs. Norton & Staley. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff for $1032.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—D. M. Sharp & Co. vs. John Ferry. An action to recover the value of a horse sold by plaintiff to defendant. On trial.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—William Cregan pleaded guilty to a charge of passing counterfeit fractional currency, and having in his possession materials for making counterfeit fractional currency. At request of accused, sentence was deferred.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, November 21, 1866.

—The National Exchange Bank was yesterday admitted as a regular member of the Clearing House, and is now in full operation, at its fine quarters, Nos. 633 and 635 Chesnut street.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was very little doing. Old 5-20s sold at 108½, no change; and June 7·30s at 105⅛. 100¼ was bid for 10-40s, and 113¾ for 6s of 1881.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 102½@102⅝, and old issue at 99¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 57@57⅛, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55, no change; and Minehill at 59, no change; 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61 for Norristown; 66¾ for Lehigh Valley; 28⅝ for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 28⅝ for Catawissa preferred; and 32 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 74 for West Philadelphia; 14½ for Hestonville; 32 for Green and Coates; and 32½ for Germantown.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32½; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 134. 140 was bid for First National; 105 for Sixth National; 101¼ for Seventh National; 234 for North America; 146 for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 90 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 40 for Consolidation; and 60 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 26¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35¾ for preferred do.; 59 for Lehigh Navigation; 123 for Morris Canal preferred; 14½ for Susquehanna Canal; 57¾ for Delaware Division; and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141; 11 A. M., 140⅝; 12 M., 140⅞; 1 P. M., 140¼.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is 6@7 per cent., and brokers of good credit and ample capital have been free borrowers at the latter rate. The leading lenders of the street to-day put up their loans to 7 per cent., and few are paid off in consequence. Currency is scarce among the banks, and a good deal of shopping has to be done when large checks are called for in cash, and that too, by banks reporting the greatest strength in legal-tenders. The banks, as a whole, are not in a position to expand. They have too large a proportion of their capital and deposits invested in United States stocks, or loaned upon them, to permit them to go to the rescue of traders in grain, provisions, dry goods, or stocks, and relief can only come to borrowers by selling the commodities they are holding on speculation by borrowed money."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$400	US 5-20s 65 cp	100	
$4000	do... July.	108¾	
$1900	do....July	108¼	
$3000	U S 10-40s cp..	100¼	
$100	U S 7-30s June	105¼	
$1500	do....July.	105¾	
$1300	City 6s new..	102	
$4200	do.. lots..	102½	
$5000	Leh 6s. 84.. lots	93	
$1000	C & A 6s 67..	100½	
18 sh	Mech Bk.....	32½	
48 sh	Penn R....lots..	55	
100 sh	Reading.....	67¼	
23 sh	F & M Bk lots.	184	
100 sh	Dalzell.....	⅛	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 140@140½; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 136; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 15; do., July, 1864, 14½; do., August, 1864, 14; do., October, 1864, 13; do., December, 1864, 12; do., May, 1865, 10½; do., August, 1865, 9; do., September, 1865, 8½; do., October, 1865, 8.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 113¾@113½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1864, 106¼@106½; do., 1865, 106⅜@106½; do., new, 1865, 108⅛@108½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 100¼@100½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106@106¼; do., 2d series, 105½@105⅝; 3d series, 105¼@105½; Compounds, December, 1864, 12½@12¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, November 21.—The Flour Market continues excessively dull, there being no disposition on the part of the trade to purchase beyond immediate wants while the article remains in its present unsettled state. A few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $8@8 50 ₱ barrel for superfine; $9@10 for extras; $11@13 for Northwestern extra family; $13@14 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and $15@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $8 ₱ barrel; 150 barrels sold on private terms. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The movements in the Wheat Market are of an extremely limited character, and prices incline in favor of buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $3@3·15; and Southern at $3·20@3 25. White may be quoted at $3·20@3 40. In the absence of sales of Rye, we quote Western at $1 82, and Pennsylvania at $1 40. Corn is not much inquired after. Sales of old yellow at $1 25; and 5300 bushels new do. on the cob at 62@77c. ₱ 70 lbs.; and some old and new mixed at $1 10. Oats remain without change. Sales of Southern at 62½@63c.

No sales of Barley or Malt were reported.

Cloverseed commands $8 75@9·25 ₱ 64 lbs. for old and new; Timothy sells at $2 25@3 50; and Flaxseed at $3·25 ₱ bushel.

Whisky is selling in a small way at $2·41@2 42 for Pennsylvania, and $2 43@2·44 for Ohio.

Death of a Veteran Journalist.—Mr. John Wilson Osborne, who died at Greencastle, Indiana, on the 12th inst., was a veteran journalist. He served his apprenticeship as a printer with Mr. Wilcox, of the *Upper Canada Guardian;* followed his employer into the American army in 1812; in 1817 he went to Indiana; in 1823 removed to Greencastle, where he founded the *Western Register*, the first paper published there; and eleven years after he went to Greencastle, where he established the *Plough-Boy and Temperance Advocate.* In 1841 he was elected State printer, and retired from active labor at the end of his term of office, but continued to be a frequent contributor to the various newspapers of the State.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

His Great Oration at the Academy of Music Last Evening.

"THE DANGER OF THE HOUR."

A SHAM RECONSTRUCTION.

The Duty of Congress.

Their First Business the Impeachment of "The Mobocrat of the White House."

THE CABINET PHOTOGRAPHED.

Seward—Superannuated; McCulloch—A Tempter; Stanton—Under a Cloud; Welles—An Ignoramus; Stanbery—A Tool; Randall and Browning—Not Worth Mentioning.

General Grant's Silence—The People Must Know Where He Stands.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Last evening the spacious Academy of Music was filled with an audience which, for size and enthusiasm, rivalled any that has ever been assembled within its walls. The occasion was the appearance of Wendell Phillips to discuss "the Danger of the Hour." Throughout the delivery of his address, he was repeatedly interrupted by the most vociferous applause. Now and then, especially when the orator spoke of General Grant's shortcomings, an expression of disapprobation on the part of some found vent in hisses; but these were quickly drowned in loud and enthusiastic cheers. From beginning to end Mr. Phillips held the greater part of his audience spell-bound, and, to all appearances, convinced them of the justness and wisdom of the views which he expressed.

Rev. Dr. Furness introduced the orator of the evening in the following appropriate language:—

My Friends:—I am here according to the established custom of the occasion, have the honor and the pleasure of doing what is otherwise wholly unnecessary, introducing to you Mr. Wendell Phillips, the man in whom this country has no more devoted lover, no more faithful friend. His past course and his present position, known to you already, afford a fine illustration of the sacred principle of free-speech—the life-breath of our liberties—that principle which—Heaven be praised,—the people of the North are learning, not to tolerate, but to enjoy. However much you may differ from our eloquent friend in his judgment of men and measures, it must not for a moment be forgotten that, for more than thirty years, he has been the faithful advocate of equal rights, the friend and fellow-laborer of the pride of the New England masses, whose name is William Lloyd Garrison. So much must be recollected, because this constitutes his claim upon what I have no doubt he will receive from you, the most candid, cordial, and centred attention. (Long continued applause.)

When the enthusiasm subsided, Mr. Phillips came forward and spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—My kinsman, in these kind words of introduction, suggests that you may probably not agree with me in my opinions; and I notice, in coming along from my native town hitherward, that sundry of your journals represent me in the same light, as a theorist to whose radical opinions, to whose extreme advice, the nation could not be expected to listen. Well, now, ladies and gentlemen, I have no theory; I am no abstractionist. You would imagine, sometimes, from the description with which the American press has honored me, that I was so high lifted above earthly understandings that ordinary men with a telescope, on the top of Mont Blanc, could not see me. (Laughter.) Well, ladies and gentlemen, I only apply to politics those rules of frank and upright dealing which we demand of each other in social life; and certainly that is not an impracticable, angelic state.

I only say of Congress and statesmen that they have conducted the republic by such ways and on such maxims that, if any ordinary individual had carried on his business in the same way, he would have been bankrupt in ninety days. Is that a very harsh criticism? Men say that I forget the services of the distinguished leaders, and of the Republican party. I deny it. I neither forget nor undervalue the services of any man. I remember them constantly; but you and I have a great problem to solve. God has given us a mighty work. To-day, upon the shoulders of this generation, has been laid the task to vindicate democratic institutions in the face of the nineteenth century, and show that they are as able in field and the Cabinet to do as much or more than any aristocratic State has done.

What you demand of these men is, the duty, the fidelity of statesmen, that if they shall foresee the next step, they shall provide for it, and meet it with prudence and sagacity when it comes; and if they fail, they shall not refer to their past laurels—to their other achievements—but shall acknowledge, like good servants, that they have failed in that particular, and that the good sense and instincts of the masses must be consulted as a reserve force to neutralize the mistakes and to supplant the lacking intelligence of its professed leaders.

You may employ a man to build this hall. He must make the floor safe for the audience, the walls plumb, the roof tight. Suppose when he has done it, you enter and use it, and find that in half the building the speaker is inaudible, in the other a dozen distinct echoes. That yonder wall sinks and gaps in six months, that no smoke goes outside of the building, but into your lungs. Is he an architect? Would you have his friend ring his praises? Has he erected for you a serviceable building, such as he undertook to build?

In ordinary life, would you uphold him as a man to be employed and credited? Of course not. When a man tells me that he has done so and so in the year 1864, been true to principle in 1863, been the friend of the negro in 1861, I acknowledge his record; but the question to me,

in judging him to-day as a public servant, is not his record, with which I have nothing to do, but it is his possibility of serving us when he undertakes to serve. If he cannot bear criticism, let him quit public life. Our public servants are either to do our will, or to run beyond it by a superior wisdom. By what right do they claim exemption from criticism? At Constantinople, if you remain in private life, before one single act shall be criticized you shall have a Court and a Cadi to judge your case; but go once into the public service of the Sultan, and the bowstring, without trial by judge or jury, is your fate at the first omission.

The same is substantially true, and must be true, in all Governments. The public servant must do his work, or he must submit to be told that he has not done it. This is the sum total of my criticism. All I ask of the public servant is that he shall exhibit the same fidelity that we have in the industrial business concerns of the country. There is no mystery about government. It is a matter of common sense. There is no peculiar machinery about it.

Now, gentlemen, my view of our situation is just this. We need more to-day, peculiarly, emphatically, the voices and instincts of the people, because now and in former times democracy has produced no leaders. Lincoln said with pre-eminent truth, "If this battle is fought, the masses fought it." To-day who are the parties to the great quarrel and to the great issue that agitates the country? What is that issue?

Well, it is simply this: We have struggled for seventy years to be one country, with antagonistic institutions. At last the irrepressible conflict has referred itself to arms—the South meaning by that term not a geographical section, but an idea, residing in Philadelphia and Chicago as much as in Charleston; the idea that the Declaration of Independence is a mistake—that oligarchy and aristocracy are the only safe Government—that one man is born with whip and spurs, and another man bitted and saddled, that he, the first, may ride—that intelligence is dangerous—that education is revolutionary—that, in the language of Pickens, of South Carolina, "If a man raises his hand and touches Government, it is anarchy." In the language of the man of South Carolina, "Would you teach a horse to read, would you give an ox an education?" It is just as reasonable as to teach a mechanic for, says he, "the educated and the wealthy class, because the wealthy man has the same right to rule the masses and use them as man has to use the animal."

This idea, originated at the South, yet confined there, rebelled against the Declaration of Independence, appealed to arms and was beaten. What is the meaning of victory, if it has any significance? It is that the rival idea—the idea of universal education—an open Bible—unmuzzled lips—the Declaration of Independence—equality before the law—rights resulting from manhood, and limited only by that idea, is to remodel the Government in its own shape, reconstructed after its own model—that is the significance of victory. Now in that issue, which is not a short one, ideas are not developed in an hour. Great communities do not change their convictions by a battle—a single generation is not long enough to get rid of national prejudice.

The injurious tendency of democratic institutions is haste. In the old countries, where half of the minds are the Government, where five hundred active brains are the State, they lay and lay and plan to-day, watch to-morrow, turn aside at the close of the next month, watch the fall of events, are not discouraged by transient evils, and, after long patience, the long-breathed, hound-like patience of oligarchy, without rest and without haste, they reap in the end full harvest of complete success: but the trouble with the masses is like a child, they dig up the seed in six months to see whether it has sprouted. They must have an immediate result. They must see a palpable effect. They cannot wait for ideas.

Our danger is that we hasten after a pasteboard reconstruction, an outside cure, a seeming peace. Why, the Democracy thirty years ago commenced this very struggle between the prejudices of the dominant white race, and to-day, after thirty years, a generation honors the industry of the blacks, which has been so tireless and so ceaseless and successful, that three-fifths cultivated the land of the South—land, the very basis of the Government—the foundation of power—the source of governmental force.

Now this problem of getting rid of the ignorant, besotted, defiant, revengeful, bigoted white race, full of prejudices to the negro, because it is whipped and likely to be converted—because unsuccessful—this problem is one the nation has to solve. For what are the parties to it? On the one side stands the mobocrat of the White House—(applause)—this self-educated leader of Rebeldom within the camp of the loyal States. I am called a harsh critic.

A year ago in September I ventured to say, in the city of New York, that the President of the United States, instead of being a mistaken friend, was a deliberate, systematic, conscientious enemy to the loyal States—that he was not merely in error, but was plotting antagonism. Nine out of ten of my audience hissed me. Well! I was wrong; I was mistaken. My mistake was that I said that the President had gone to the Democratic party. He had not. He never stayed in that camp long enough to betray it. He never went there. Our children will see the proof of my belief in black and white, within ten or twenty years—that before the 4th day of July, 1865, the President was in direct personal communication with the Rebel South at Fortress Monroe.

Supposing it was not a party definition. It was not a partisan treason. It was the Southerner and the Rebel revealing himself the moment he stood under the full temptation of power from Mobile, from New Orleans, from Charleston. As early as the 10th day of June, you may have, if you seek it, evidence that the leaders of the Southern Union had gotten up from their knees, defied Northern clemency, shook their hands at the Republican party, and boasted that they had a friend strong enough to protect them in their opinion, whence came, all over the South, thus early, an unfaltering, unhesitating confidence in the power that was strong enough to protect them.

We shall see it finally, when the Cabinets and statesmen meet, as I believe, in the impeachment of the President himself. At any rate, no one doubted to-day that the mobocrat of the White House is the efficient, substantial leader of the effort of the South to save her idea from the consequences of her defeat. (Applause.) The South is not a hypocrite. There is no sham. She does not pretend to philosophy. She believes in her system more thoroughly than we believe in ours. She does indeed, from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot. She believes that society is only safe in the predominant classes, that capital must own labor in order that the Government should exist. She is striving to do what the thousand brains that make her Government desire—striving to save the wholesale defeat of her idea, oligarchy. The President stands in front of it, and it is not supposed that he is declaiming democracy.

The President, like the rest, *believes*, and under that conviction is plotting to put us back as far and as near as possible to the America of 1860. That is his treason; I do not exaggerate it. I do not wish to visit it with hard words. Wade Hampton is as honest a man in the sincerity of his intellectual creed as I am, and he is putting, as I put, the energies of his being behind his idea. Now you cannot crush a revolution with rose-water. You cannot make a real man with a sham one. It is useless to put William A. Seward, without a conviction, in front of Wade Hampton, running over with conviction. (Laughter.)

Now and then, gentlemen, one of the men must say aye, and the other no. Then there is a quarrel, and then there is a fight; then there is an issue, gentlemen, between two ideas or sections. Now, the South, plainly, without compromise or concealment, lets us know that, in her ideas of civilization, she does not believe that it is safe, or best, that the negro should be counted as a political element. It is not that she hates him. It is not that she wishes to crush him. It is that she does not believe it safe to count him as a political element. Congress sat seven long months, debated everything, and adjourned with what they called a series of amendments. For it did not join issue. They said to the white men of the South, "Come back as the dominant race. You are welcome to hese halls on certain conditions. We leave the negro and the machinery of your State Governments as they were." That was the amendment. That was not joining issue with the South. It was a neutrality. It was an abdication.

They went to the people; they met the great instincts of the masses; they tried to look into the faces of their constituents and say amendment. They could not. The people ignored it. The people joined issue with the President. The people said, "We have our right hands on the jugular vein of this self-styled aristocracy, and, by the living God, we will strangle it before we let it go." (Vociferous applause.) The masses joined issue, and there are but two parties to this quarrel. One is the South, led by the President; and the other is the instincts of the people, blindly groping sometimes—the masses hardly knowing consciously what they want—but feeling their way towards it with an unrelenting, remorseless fate.

These are the parties, and this the quarrel; and it is general, so far as the whites are concerned. Why, I will prove to you that this Congress went down to the people with this amendment in both its hands. The moment each individual man met his constituents, what did he say? Suffrage. What hobby did he ride? The negro. What word did he not dare to omit from his speeches? Rights of the black race. Kelley, Wilson, Ashley, Boutwell, and Banks—wherever you follow them the tenor of their speeches, the burden of their arguments, the tone of their pledges, is all suffrage. It is not amendment. Like Hercules' antagonist, they have touched mother Earth, and come up as suffragers.

You say why did they not say it in the House of Representatives? I don't know. I sometimes think it was like Cooleridge's Unitarian Church: he preached to them twelve months, and debated whether he would preach another twelve months. So he went around to see what was the result of his preaching. He found that three-fourths of the people went, solely out of example, for the other quarter. (Laughter.) So these men, full of impartial suffrage, goes up to the House of Representatives, and every man is afraid of his fellow, and they did not seem to get over it till policy got down to this canvass.

It is evident that there is but one idea. It is the status of the negro in the future. It is this Government oligarchy or democracy—it is the South on the one hand and the people on the other. Why, look at it; let any man try to gainsay this truth, this unuttered instinct of the people, and where is he? Let any man serve it, and where is he? No matter what his party record—how black—if he will only do service to-day, the people forget the past and hug him. Look at Lincoln on the prairies in Illinois, the pet of the West, he tried to serve this opinion—this curving wave of the ocean; and witness Beecher, he tried to gainsay it and went under. (Prolonged applause.) He had been the apostle for thirty years, but he beat against that cloud and went one side; no one trod after him, his footsteps were the only ones.

Take the New York *Times*, trying to serve Johnson, and acknowledging that on the first day of January it was worth six hundred thousand dollars, and that to-day it would sell out for half that. It tried to go against the wave, instead of with it.

Witness Grant, the Wellington of the nation, the idol of the army, gathering armfulls of laurels. In his own State of Illinois, an audience of twenty thousand men, one-half his soldiers, when a letter was read from him, received it in silence. When one man asked for a cheer, silence; another suggested a cheer, silence; a third suggested a cheer, silence; when the pet of the State, Ingersoll, mounted the platform and said, "Not a cheer for a Grant?" and a hundred men responded out of twenty thousand; but the General chose to be neutral. He does not take a platform, or any part in this struggle for this great idea, but the people "never buy a pig in a poke." (Tremendous applause, lasting upwards of five minutes.) It is the most wholesome sign of the times. (Renewed applause.) It is a symptom of intellectual and moral health in the people; they know what they want. They do not forget the services of any man, but what they demand is service to-day. (Applause.)

Now, in this struggle, where shall we look for help? The principles of the South having encamped in the White House, want to spread her quarters into the Capitol, and to take possession of the Government—to get her hand on the helm. Well, now, reconstruction—that is a great problem to which I alluded. We are in danger of being contented with a sham democracy. Look at it—what is expressed in the sense and essence of our four years' history just ended? It is that we have been obliged to uphold this Government with the bayonet. That section would have gone off if it hadn't been held by force. Great Britain holds Ireland by force!

Great Britain could not exist as a government one hour, except by force. Let her throw off the trappings of force and trust to public opinion, and there would be a revolution in a few hours. Now, for four years we have endeavored to hold our nation together by force, and have done it; but that is not the American idea of government. The American idea is to hold the Government together by popular opinion, by harmonious cohesion, by natural gravitation. Two negroes chained together don't make a marriage; put South Carolina in chains and drag her to the foot of Massachusetts, and leave her there—that is not a Union.

A Union begins when you have made South Carolina—for you have the right to do it—over into such a moral, social, industrial, and intellectual form that she gravitates towards the North and New England naturally. That is reconstruction. Why, we have tried it. We have reconstructed the West. You did. New York did. New England did. How? They took their brains, their capital, their enterprise, went to the bare prairies of Illinois, dotted them with towns, cobwebbed them with railroads, covered them with schools, infused them with the spirit of government and civilization, and the West is so made in the image of the East, imbued with the industrial enterprise of a civilized seaboard, that you could no more tear them asunder than you could the solid globe on which they rest. (Applause.)

Now reconstruction is the same thing elementarily. The war means that Pennsylvania and New York, New England and Ohio, are to go down with enterprise, schools, capital, and ideas, and make the South over in our image, so that it may be one homogeneous Government. That is reconstruction. Some men toss the word "reconstruction" about as if it meant Alexander Stephens sitting arm-in arm with Charles Sumner, or Judge Kelley walking down Pennsylvania avenue with Roger A. Pryor. You might as well dam Niagara with pasteboard. (Laughter.) Reconstruction commences when Pennsylvania or the Connecticut Yankees can go down to New Orleans and walk its streets with freedom, with free lisp guaranteed, carrying capital and his ideas, his energy and his education, and be an element in the character of New Orleans. That is reconstruction. (Applause.)

As long as that fact is not possible, reconstruction has not begun at all. Is this peace? There is no peace. Thomas J. Durant, for thirty years the leading lawyer at the bar of New Orleans, of whom General Butler said to me, when I asked him his character, "He is Rufus Choate in rhetoric, and Samuel Adams in character"—when he proclaims to the civilized world, "I cannot live in these streets of New Orleans, where I ventured to live until the summer of 1865; now I leave it, take my children and wife, and go North"—when he uttered that singular protest, when he made the statement of that melancholy fact, he recorded in the face of the world the proof that we have not yet conquered the South—that New Orleans belongs as much to Jeff. Davis as to us. Now, until he can go back, until half a million of dollars and its owner can go down to Charleston, there is no reconstruction.

There is no mystery about it. You make a town, you make a State, you make a country—this is remaking one more difficulty, but no mystery. Now who proposes to make it? The President proposes that you shall not make it. He proposes that the South shall put a girdle about herself, and repudiate Northern ideas; that sovereignty shall come back as it was, strong enough to support oligarchy and repudiate freedom. That is his error. It is not a move, nor a policy. I do not care for Governor Aiken, or his opinion; I do not care for what others say of him.

Now, the error of the plan of Congress is the swindle of Congress; for it is a swindle. (Laughter.) Yes, it is a swindle. Suppose we use the word compromise. That is a good word, which you will find in both Worcester and Webster. It has an honest meaning. Two men own farms and do not know where the line runs, they don't waste their money on courts, but sit down and make a compromise, and run the line somewhere. Two men have made a contract, and made money, but they don't know how to divide it, and don't intend to fee lawyers, so they sit down and divide it with common sense.

Both parties at present should be consulted about the right to vote—that is, a compromise. In 1789 the white men of Massachusetts and South Carolina met together and shut the negro outside of the door, and cheated him, and called it a compromise. (Applause.) The Thirty-ninth Congress did the same thing. They met to aid the loyal white man of the South, and the President of the White House consulted with them and shut the doors against our allies, our only allies in the South; for in those disastrous years, when hope almost died, when with sickening hearts we watched the two beams of the scales hanging even, and no man knew which would strike the beam—in those long, dreary months of 1860 and '61, '62, and '63, when we feared the foreign hand which would make one weigh the most; what made England and France tremble before they put their hands into our quarrel?

It was that in our own scale hung four millions of blacks, representing the justice of God and the civilization of the nineteenth century. And when the South craved assistance, Napoleon looked down to the foundations of his throne, and Victoria scrutinized hers, and they heard the muttered protests of Lyons and Manchester's starving thousands, and dared not put themselves into our quarrel, against God and justice. (Applause.)

They were our allies, but when Congress met to settle the fate of the nation, they shut the door in their faces, and having swindled them out of protection, we came out on the portico and said, "Behold the patent compromise!" The negro said, "Give me a vote; you took me for a mark for the ballot, now give me a ballot." "I can't do that," said Thaddeus Stevens, "here is a plate of soup cooked at the public expense." "Give me my banner," said the black man. "You can't have that," said Massachusetts, "but you shall have the right to buy land in South Carolina, and if you dare to take possession you shall be shot. You shall have the rights of a trial by jury, where the judge and all are Rebels, who will be sure to cheat you. The thief arrested on Sunday morning for stealing, assured the officer that he could not escape as he had conscientious scruples against traveling on Sunday. So the Congress, when it gave the negro this sham, ragged fragment of rights, pretended they had scruples about giving him that ballot which was guaranteed, and protection alike. But the main fault does not lie there; the main disgrace does. It is a swindle, not a compromise. It was a mistake of statesmanship altogether. It was an abdication of duty. Seven months in long debate they argued to protect him. Who from? Protect him with Bureau and Civil Rights bills. From whom?

We do not have an Irish bureau nor a German bureau. We do not have a civil rights bill for the Irish. What do we have a bureau for the negro for? Who will hurt him in those ten territories where he has been our only ally? Who will hurt him? I look back three years, and see Wade Hampton on his knees, in the month of April, a halter around his neck, and his hands tied behind him. He could not hurt the negro then; but we unloosed his hands, we took the halter from his neck, raised him to his feet, gave him the land on which he stood, put the power of a ballot in his right hand, gave him back his property and prestige, and then set to work to protect the negro from him.

Protect the negro! The rulers ought to have given to the loyal black man at the South the right to vote, and then protect the white man; for that is what you will have to do. (Applause.) Protect Robert Small from Governor Aiken? No, indeed! Give Robert Small a political status in South Carolina, and pass a bill that he will not abuse it and hang Wade Hampton. Protect the negro from Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans? Nay, more; give to such men as Durant, of New Orleans, all the power, and then circumscribe it, and you will see that he will not abuse Mayor Monroe. It is the cart before the horse. I am not making nice distinctions to-night. I am not claiming too much of Congress. We met the Rebellion on our frontier with four millions of black men, and some half million of whites, our allies. Who is to be trusted with power? Are our allies to be put at their mercy? No! no! (Applause.)

Instead of that, the policy of Congress trusts the white, dominant, still unconverted, defiant, revengeful white race with power, and then sets to work to create machinery to guard them. Sheridan said once, in the English House of Commons, "I have heard of a man dashing his head out against a brick wall, but I never heard of a man building a wall expressly for that purpose;" and yet this is exactly what Congress has been doing for seven months.

The error and the danger are here—every single question of great importance, morally or justly, to the financial circles of our seaports, has a vast interest. They look at that possible revolution and panic when the country floats back to coin; they remember the dreadful 1819 in England's history, when Sir Robert Peel dragged the nation back to guineas; when every other man was a bankrupt, and then say when is our 1819 to come? Under this policy, nobody can tell how soon. Nobody can tell how wide these influences will be, and on the policy which says to the South—Be a part of use, come into harmony with the nineteenth century, arrange yourselves with the industrial energies of the nation and all its ideas, and we have twelve millions of customers that will make every Northern spindle do double duty, make every Northern hand be crowded with work, tide us from that possible panic, and leave us no possibility of one.

The nation has not skill, industry, or capacity sufficient to supply the aching void of a truly reconstructed South. Four millions of negroes wanting fifty to a hundred dollars a year of Northern manufactures, or from five to seven millions of whites in the same condition! Why, it would add to the demand on Northern manufactories two hundred millions of dollars for only the negroes.

On the contrary, admit the element unconverted. No sin that it is unconverted, but it is unconverted. They mean to get capital; not from you, not from ideas, not as Illinois got it, from Northern energies and enterprise, but from the Government, from intrigue, from diplomacy. The South, minority as she was, ruled us from 1800 to 1860, with the single exception of Kansas. She means to try it again, once in that hall of Senate and House. It is not essential reconstruction that she will there seek to gain, and it is through political intrigue, through the resources of present triumph, that she will fill her exhausted exchequer.

Pay her debt! Some men are afraid that the South will try to pay its debts. I never knew any great anxiety on the part of the South to pay its debts. They do not mean to settle with the English bondholders. They know that Sheridan spread his trail fifty miles wide through the South, and made the territory void wherever he went. They know that that void is to be ruled up. The North stands up with her hands filled with gold, ready to fill it, only accept her ideas. The South says "No!" by the voice of the President: "but I will have the money." Vice-President Hamlin tells you how, when he says he was offered a Texas bond for fifty thousand dollars, with the intimation that he should vote right to-morrow—"I did not accept it," he said, "but I saw around me many a Senator that did." Now the needy and bankrupt South wants this capital. Put them back in their seats, and she will bring bushel-baskets full of Confederate bonds, not worth a cent to-day, but will be worth 70 per cent. to-morrow. And I know at least one Massachusetts Representative that would not stand the temptation an hour.

Why, you know saints do not come in troops, or travel in batallions; so these men in Congress are no better, on an average, than the men out of it, and it is not surprising that you may find men in that 250 who are not superior to J. A. Stewart, of New York.

The South is not tempted by money; she does not want the foul coin; her ambition does not lie in that direction. I am doing her no injustice. She believes in an idea through the machinery of Government; she thinks to-day that she is serving civilization, and when in she will put in operation all the machinery of that political arrangement which ruled us for sixty years, and so fortify herself in that weakest point. Many of you will understand it. You know as well as I do. I was thought to be an enemy to the South. The Abolitionists were thought to be her worst enemies, and he stood on the frontier and said, "You are leading America and the nineteenth century a muck. You are jeopardizing our institutions. This will only end in bankruptcy. You are running on the thick bosses of the Almighty's buckler." 1861 dawned upon her, and she was where she is to-day. Now, says the patent Christianity from the Plymouth pulpit, here is a consolation that has forgotten common sense:—"Come back as you are, covered all over with your errors, full of your mistakes, bigoted with all your old, and, as we thought, conquered errors. Come back, and try the experiment again."

Why what, then, were the uses of victory? What was the use of five long years of war? Why did we try it? We could have submitted in 1860. The war means that two ideas tried their strength—one conquered, and conquered by the right of its justice and its strength. It is a pride to the nation. (Applause.) That is common sense. The Rebel is to be consulted just as far and just as much and just as fast as will be for his entire benefit, and for the safety of the nation in an acknowledged form. (Applause.)

Well, now, I have spoken thus briefly of the aspect of affairs. How shall they be met? Shall we fight this battle? The President has confronted and deserted us. What stands next in the pyramid? The Cabinet, that little circle of counsellors that surround him. And who are they? The Attorney-General is a man selected because he was willing to be a tool, and because, having done the dirty work of the profession, he was the fit tool for the service required. The Secretary of the Treasury is a man that agrees so far in the ideas of his chief that, in any villany to be perpetrated against the North, he will be the tempter instead of the tempted. The Secretary of the Navy is a man so utterly ignorant of his post that his holding it is a farce, and so utterly corrupt that any honest act he would be guilty of must have been a mistake (laughter)—a man who never had convictions, and who always changed his professions when his chief ordered him.

The Secretary of War is a man of eminent service (applause), of great energy, but the nation has no key to his intent or his policy. His next act may give an honorable interpretation to his whole career, but I say it hangs in a cloud. The Secretary of State is one whose warmest friends deny his weakness, on the ground that age has chilled the intellect of his prime. (Applause and hisses.)

This is the Cabinet and Congress I have endeavored to paint to you, neutral, not treacherous, only it abdicated. It wanted to be certain what the elections would say. It would not be a leader. It risked nothing. It had no convictions. They were delegates, and not representatives. Now in this warfare of ideas no man can get another full of convictions. Who has not convictions? The Congress had none. Let us hope that it comes together on the fourth day of December with convictions. (Prolonged applause.) It has had convictions in the canvass. It has expressed them in the face of the people. Let us hope when it enters the halls of Congress, it will throw reconstruction out of one window, and the amendment out of another, and begin the business by impeaching the President. (Prolonged applause, a few hisses; again applause; hisses again, and drowning, deafening applause.)

My friends, Mr. Wilson, a Senator from my State, in a recent speech in his own native town, Natick, pointed out the South as a slaughter-field from one end to the other. He said twenty-five hundred negroes have been butchered. There is no safety for them in the Carolinas; no execution of law anywhere; and what is the remedy? Why, he said, we will give you a better President on the fourth day of March, 1869. Now, we will, or try to. But, gentlemen, there are three years between now and 1869. Are we to lose that in this great national problem? Are we to lose three years, while the South has time to grow and cohere, and get all her machinery straightened? Is the Democratic party to grow stronger, and in 1869 to meet us with a mighty banner? And in the meantime the real reconstruction of the country uncommenced?

I pray you, look at it! Over fifty thousand in the Empire State voted for the mobocrat of the White House, even after his Western journey. A million and a quarter of men are on his side. It is a great cloud. It is an immense consideration, with the patronage of the Government behind it. It is not safe to risk many hours with such a President. An hour lost is an opportunity for misfortune. What foreign complication may come in? Who knows? Months now are pregnant with the effects of centuries.

On the first day of May Napoleon sat on his throne, and looked over Europe and said, "Nobody can touch my sure mountain. My roots go down to the granite of the nineteenth century." But he looked up in thirty days, and the vast phantom of Bismark rose, and he was nowhere. Austria said, "I am a thousand years old. I strike my roots through the strata of ten centuries." She came into the field and was vanquished. The three years may do for us great things. Why, in three years we can build railroads and make spindles vocal and till all their land with plenty. We can call up the poor white man; lift up the masses against this aristocracy; outflank the Wade Hamptons and the Governor Aikens; and in three years no man knows what we may not do.

On the 5th day of December Congress reassembles, and reconstruction will commence. May it throw shams out of the window and commence business by impeaching the President, and success will be yours! (Applause.) Sequester him from office. Why, suppose a Bank President to-day comes into your bank, robs the safe on Monday, forges on Tuesday, steals notes on Wednesday, you indict him on Thursday; do you release him on Friday, and give him the keys of the safe on Saturday? No! You shut up the facilities of misconduct and curb him from his malfeasance. Impeach the President! He has conspired with the South to help them take this great and fatal step.

The South never meant to rebel. Jeff. Davis never meant to rebel. He never wanted to leave Washington, and to give up the army and navy. But the excited and misguided masses of the South hurried him out of Washington. He meant to be there, and Breckinridge meant to be there, and have the seat of government at Washington, and to be recognized by Europe. They though we would rebel, he knew his cards, he saw his mistake in ninety days. The effort of the President to-day is to correct it, to make the South *the Government*. Let us rebel. Put her where she was in 1860 to us. *My Policy* is to put the Rebel out of the chair of state, and then we will run the machine. That is, I want the commencement of the elements of the American nation to be planted at the South. It will take a long time to grow; God moves a generation into their graves. That is the way. He gets rid of national difficulties, and most of these will have to go before we get rid of them. (A voice, "That is the truth.")

Begin! Begin now! And what I contend is, that our public men are talking cant, the sham of politics, instead of rational, substantial, national action. Men do not do their duty. Sena or Wilson says he knew last January the President was a traitor. What did he do? Tried to conciliate him. And he is called a practical statesmen, and I am a fanatic—have an unfortunate habit of speaking out in meeting. Practical statesmanship means knowing a great deal, and telling nobody. Practical statesmanship means, don't let the negro have a vote in the District, for it will irritate Governor Swann. Give our allies in Maryland no help, for it would have irritated Governor Swann. This is practical statesmanship! (Laughter.)

Don't criticize General Grant. We may use him. That is practical statesmanship. The nation needs nobody. (Prolonged applause.) Above all things it needs to know its servants before it trusts them. (Cries of "yes," and applause.) There is a reticence. There is silence which covers nothing. A man says nothing, because he has nothing to say. That is no qualification for office. There is a reticence that covers something. A man says nothing because he has something which he does not want to say. If that is the explanation of General Grant's reticence, we want to know what he conceals before we make him President, and my criticism on these leading Senators and Generals is, that they do not do their duty to-day.

Many men put the blood of New Orleans upon the President instead of on General Grant, on whom part of it belongs. What is his business? The armed hand of the Government. Twenty thousand dollars is his salary; for what? To make the flag protect the citizens of New Orleans as well as it does those under this roof. (Cheers.) If he cannot do it, let him report to Congress and ask for fresh power. If he won't do it, let him tell the people whether it is of his own will or because he is hindered. (Applause.)

Fellow-citizens—I feel—not knowing what you feel—I feel the keenest national disgrace that New Orleans was a possibility. It was ours; the symbol of victory was that the "Stars and Stripes" protected the citizen. Why, was it not a fact? Couldn't it be done? It has been done. Don't deem the reconstruction of the South a seeming impossibility. There is a Yankee who went down there and made New Orleans quite safe for Yankee men. (Prolonged applause. Three cheers were given for Butler.) Only extend the jurisdiction of New Orleans from Maryland on the north to Arkansas and Texas, and the problem is solved. That same New Orleans that was safe for Yankee men and Yankee capital, can be made so over again. Why was it not done? They have said that General Grant was not allowed. Then he owed that fact to the people. The masses fought this battle, and if General Grant was not allowed to make the flag competent defense for citizenship in New Orleans, he should have said so to the North, through the telegraph, and Boston and Chicago would have hastened to send forth men enough for the service.

What I contend for is for honorable men to do their duty. Suppose a rebellion in Ireland was to break out. Suppose that Wellington heard in London that a man had been assassinated in Cork for cheering the Queen! He would have been in Cork in less than six hours, and in half of that time afterwards all England might have cheered in the streets of that city with safety. What I ask of our Wellington, is the reason. But the armed hand of the Government was battling in the waters of the Lakes, while the flag of the country clings to its flagstaff in every Southern city heavy with Union blood.

This is not victory, this is not fidelity, this is not official responsibility, this is not criticism to demand more work. No, a solemn—the most solemn crisis that any generation ever met. The world looked across the waters in 1861, and said, "The bubble of Democracy has burst, the great Republic is overthrown;" but they looked in sixty and ninety days and saw a million of men rise as if by magic, and crush it out more thoroughly than any despotism ever did. The most gigantic of any rebellion, and Europe said, "Yes, Democracy can fight."

Now comes the second chapter. Can democracy govern? Has it brains as well as muscle? Can the people control themselves, and succeed in rising above mere hero-worship, and can they solve this great problem and remain a Union? The world looks at it. Upon you and me rests the responsibility. Let no partisan pride; let no tenderness; no consideration of profession; let no bastard Christianity alienate, and common sense mislead you. What we want is the same fairness of conviction and loyalty to ideas that the South has shown herself.

I am no alarmist. I am not despondent. A man who asks his way home from the nearest roof does not the less design going there. A man who plants his seed in the spring is not fearing starvation. I am only raising my voice with the rest. I am not merely arguing for the negro, and I remember that this great war has left one chair vacant at every hearth. It has robbed every poor man's table of a comfort, every poor man's son of some of his means of rising to a better educated position. It has ground down industry with taxes, in order to subserve a great national purpose. I would to God that the masses would not be cheated out of what they have so fairly earned! (Great applause.)

I apply plain Saxon terms to Saxon deeds. I know they are hard terms; but a Saxon can sin twice as fast as the English dictionary can describe him. We have gathered all the virtues and all the vices of our nature into a hotbed for cultivation, under this democratic form of government, and they come up many a tall branch both of mischief and moral virtue. It was God who gave us the victory, no one can doubt; but we must not now cheat the negro. (Applause.)

Whether the struggle will end in three years, or thirty, God only knows. Give your leaders harmony, and it ends in a few short months. But give to us the maelstrom of party politics and no man knows its conclusion. It is not in a man to save us, nor in a man to harm us. The President himself is but a waif on this great ocean. He only happens to be in a pivotal place, and in ordinary times we could not remove him. It is the defect of the republican government, that where we get a mistake into the Presidential chair, it takes four years to get rid of him.

This slowness is, perhaps, inevitable to republican institutions, but, perhaps, more important. Now, when events, and the proscriptions of the President, have given to us the constitutional right to get rid of him, we should begin this great social change at once. (Applause.) I do find fault with Congress, and this practical statesmanship, which went down to Tennessee and dug up a traitor, and proclaimed him President in the month of June. They have done nothing in Congress but to quarrel over Nebraska and Colorado, both of them the betrayers of the Northern idea. Congress then goes into caucus, and, by the voice of its best and leading members, says:—"We don't know that we shall ever meet again."

Do you suppose they would have adjourned in Cromwell's time? No; they would have held perpetual session. That was practical statesmanship. They feared the President, yet placed him in unlimited power, with unlimited means of corruption. How was it in the time of King Louis XVI? The Convention never rose. Congress should have said, "We will never rise," or it ought to have stopped the supplies. (Applause.)

The caucus meant nothing. It meant that Boutwell, Kelley, Stevens, and Sumner could not trust Government, and yet they trusted it with untold millions. If you cannot impeach the President, stop the supplies, repeal every act that pays the public creditor, and pay the capital to the country on our side. (Applause.)

I confess, fellow-citizens, that I would insist upon the renewal of constitutional law, and by that means make a Northern victory a victory. (Applause.) The taxes are a reality; the people have a right to all that they earn; and whether impeachment or stopping the machinery of the Union—whatever the remedy be in these days of revolution, like the long Parliament, the legislative body representing the loyal North is to assume and be the Union until the ideas of the North are firmly planted. (Applause.) I have detained you longer than I intended, but this is a very serious question. It is one that goes down to the very roots of civilization.

It is not unlikely that it is going to remodel old Europe. Soon a million of black votes, recorded in Washington, will say to Cuba, "Break off those shackles, and you will recover the islands into harmony with the nineteenth century. It means the black race is taking its place among the races of the earth.

Don't think I fear Johnson in his high station. Whenever I think of him I am always reminded of the device of the Russian peasants, who endeavor to kill the bears for their oil and hide, without the use of fire-arms. They select a hollow tree filled with honey, hang over it a huge stone; the bear comes along and puts his head in and smells the honey, gives the rock a push to get it out of the way, and it, true to its centre of gravity, falls back and hits him a blow; finally, he swings it clear around the circle, and it comes back and crushes him to death. (Applause.)

So with President Johnson. First came Maine and Vermont. These were the light blows. Second came Indiana, and then came Pennsylvania and New York, swinging around the circle. No fear when such people speak, and the public functionary of these States will soon be telling us why he did not betray the Union. The humble individual will stand on this platform long before the fourth day of March, 1869, explaining why he did not succeed and why he never meant to. (Prolonged applause.)

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Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.
B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 440 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Market street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Jacob Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1613 Belmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1013 Chesnut street.
H. T. Desliver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1247 Front street.
J. Rickst, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.
Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John Mc

GAS.

More Ventilation of the Gas Trusteeship —Important Testimony—Figures Can't Lie—The End Approaching.

The following unpublished testimony, taken by Col. Page's Commitie for investigating the charges made against the management of the Gas Trust is from the phonographic notes of the official reporter to that body.

The late Chief Engineer Cresson testified that the workings of the Gas Works for 1865, as compared with the two preceding years, show the following results:

Date of reports.	Cubic ft. of gas made.	Cubic ft. sold to consumers.	Cubic feet of loss of leakage used in the works.	Per centage of loss to gas made.
1863.	335,608,000	675,323,491	60,374,509	8 20-100
1864.	794,676,000	711,285,425	83,390,575	10 40-100
1865.	844,515,000	727,025,451	112,490,549	13 333-100

This table shows that the percentage of loss was, during the year 1865, 13 3 of that produced of all the gas manufactured, and being 2 843 per cent. above the percentage of loss for 1864, and 5.193 per cent. above that of the year 1863.

The statement of loss by leakage in the report of 1864, including the quantity of gas consumed at the Sanitary Fair and sundry hospitals, supplied gratuitously during that year, and also the loss occasioned by the rupture of the large gas holder at Point Breeze, being allowed for, the amount of waste for 1864 would be the same, or less than 1863.

Taking this per centage of loss for 1863 as favorable to that of 1865, as under proper management the per centage of loss should decrease as the quantity of gas passing through the pipe is decreased, the time being equal; therefore 8 and 2-10 per cent. should have been the waste, instead of 13⅓, making a difference of 5 1333-1000 per cent. more waste in 1865 than should have been, as compared with former years, and this per centage on the amount of gas made in 1865, viz:

Loss on Waste for 1865.

844,516,000 cubic feet are 43,349,000 cubic feet, at $3 per foot, - - -	$130,047 00
Less 5 per cent. for prompt payment,	6,502 35
Loss on waste for 1865, -	$123,544 65

To this Mr. Jones made the following statement:

	Cubic Feet.
Loss by leakage in 1864,	83,390,575
Less gas furnished gratuitously to Sanitary Fair, - -	1,074,300
To Refreshment Saloon, -	580,500
	1,654,800
Consumed in works and loss by leakage,	81,635,775
	Cubic Feet.
Loss by leakage in 1865, - -	112,490,549
Less gas furnished to Refreshment Saloons, - - - -	310,700
Consumed in works, and loss by leak'e,	112,179,849

Now by examining the reports you will find that the years in which the greatest amount of street mains was laid the loss by leakage was the heaviest, large losses being sustained by blowing out the pipes and making the connections.

	Feet of pipe.
There was laid in 1863, - - -	129 873
do 1864, - - -	39,045
do 1865, - - -	99,170

Showing that in 1864, notwithstanding there was nearly 70 per cent. less pipe laid than in 1863, the leakage was 2 29 per cent. more, while in 1865 there was nearly 131 per cent. more feet of pipe laid than in 1864, and the loss by leakage was only 2 81 per cent. greater. The loss of gas by the rupture of the gas holder at Point Breeze was as large in 1865 as it was in 1864, if not larger.

Mr. Cresson said: It was my practice uniformly, while connected with the Trust, and generally since, to estimate roughly the cubic capacity of all the mains laid. I can estimate now, but not with very great precision, that there were ninety thousand one hundred and seventy pipes, of various sizes, laid in 1865, and their cubical capacity was seventeen thousand cubic feet—that is, the whole pipe could not have contained more than that, and may have been considerably under. In laying mains it is customary, unless the Engineer wants to incommode citizens with blue lights for a while, to blow the gas until it blows out the air from the pipes. If this is done nicely it will not waste more gas than the cubic capacity of the main, but as it is generally done the loss is twice the cubical capacity of the main. This being the case, this quantity of main would lose about thirty-four thousand cubic feet of gas at the outside.

Now the excess of the loss of gas in 1865 over 1863 is something like fifty-two million cubic feet, and this thirty-four thousand cubic feet, it is very obvious, would not be the thousandth part of all that; so that the amount of the excessive loss would be very small indeed from the building of new mains.

The loss due to the destruction of the gasholder would depend upon how much was in it.

If I am correctly informed in reference to the last break down, only one-half of it was used, and it would contain about nine hundred thousand cubic feet. That was the outside that they could lose if it was entirely full at the time of the accident, and they lost it all. Added to the thirty-four thousand feet lost in the pipes, this would be less than one million feet, or not two per cent. of the whole loss.

There is another point which is remarkable. I observe in these answers that it was said that the loss was greatest in the years when most mains were laid, but the evidence shows that in 1863 there were one hundred and thirty thousand cubic feet of main laid instead of 1865, when the main laid was thirty-four thousand; so that the facts do not accord with this theory, so that certainly nothing of this excess over 1862 could be attributed to that cause. There were more mains laid in 1863 than in 1865. I suppose less than two per cent. of the excess, or less than one per cent. of the whole loss, might be due to the breaking of the gasholder, if they saved none of the gas in it.

To get at the difference in the yield of gas to the ton of coal, Colonel Page prepared the following:

Years.	Total cubic feet of gas made.	Tons of coal used to make gas.	Per centage of gas made to ton of coal.
1862,	656,957,000	68,888	9,536
1863,	735,698,000	78,537	9,367
1864,	794,676,000	85,311	9,325
1865,	844,516,000	93,067	9,374
Average yield of gas from one ton of coal, - - - -			9,410 052-1000
From this it appears that For 1862, 1863, and 1864, the average yield per ton was - -			9,410 052-1000
For 1865, - - - -			9,074 083-1000
Difference in cubic feet, - -			335 969-1000

By this comparison there is an evident loss on each ton of coal carbonized of 335 969-1000 cubic feet. This difference or deficit in the yield of 1865 per ton, multiplied by 93,067 tons used in the works that year, gives the number of feet of gas lost to the Trust from this source. 335.969 multiplied by 93,067 is 31,265,045 cubic feet of gas deficit in yield from the total quantity of coal used in 1865, as this total quantity is charged in the reports as having been used. It passed through the retorts and was carbonized; and is chargeable with all the labor and expenses as though the proper quantity of gas had been obtained from its distillation, and as if the proper quantity had been obtained from it at no additional cost.

Therefore, 31,265,045 cubic feet at $3 per thousand feet amounts to - -	$92,195 13
Less five per cent. for prompt payment,	4,689 75
Loss on account of coal property carbonized in 1865, - - - -	$89,105 38

Mr. Jones to this made answer that the decrease in production was due to condensation. The answer he submitted was:

It is generally conceded by gas engineers that the loss by leakage, steinage, condensation, &c. ranges from ten to twenty-five per cent., and, as condensation is the main cause of this loss, it is even greater in some localities. This condensation is mainly caused by atmospheric changes; for instance, in light, pleasant weather condensation is not as great as in dull, dark weather. During the year 1865 we had an unusually large amount of dull, heavy weather, as shown by the following statement of the street lighting:

The public lamps were lighted in 1855, 2644 hours. The calendar furnished by the Police Department for - - - 1987¾ " Excess of hours - - - 656¾ "

Caused entirely by dull and cloudy weather.

	Gas made.	Coal used.	Gas made per ton.
1864,	794,676,000	85,211	9325 96-100 cubic feet.
1865,	844,516,000	93,069	9074 08-100 "

The difference of yield between the clay and iron retorts, 10,396.142 cubic feet, should be added to the make for 1865, showing that if no loss had been sustained by leakage from the inferior clay retorts purchased and set in 1864, the yield would have been 854,842,142 cubic feet, or for 93,069 tons of coal, 9155 223-1000 cubic feet per ton.

	Cubic feet.
Yield per ton in 1864, - -	9325 96-100
" " 1865, - -	9155 23-100
Difference against 1865, -	140 73-100

which loss can only be accounted for by charging larger quantities of coal in retorts than could be properly carbonized, it being necessary to do so in order to meet the largely increased demand for gas, the consumption being from eight to ten per cent. greater each month than in 1863; and also by leakage caused by inferior iron retorts.

Mr. Cresson continued this statement that the loss that is generally conceded by gas engineers ranges to five per cent., and that condensation is caused by the state of the atmosphere, more properly belongs to what you have been talking about before as to the loss of gas after it has been manufactured, and not to the gas in the retorts.

Upon this subject I have no doubt that a great deal of the loss in all cases is due to condensation, but I am sure that condensation does not occur on account of cloudy weather. That has nothing to do with it. It would have very little to do with it even on the surface of the ground. It would have nothing to do with it below the surface. They might as well say that the state of the moon would have something to do with it, as to state that being clear or cloudy would. I think a great deal of it is due to the condensation of gas where sufficient care has not been taken to have it cleaned from vapors before it is used. Gas is combined with a large quantity of combustible vapor, the whole passes through the meter, and the meter makes no distinction between this vapor or any other kind of gas. When the gas goes under the ground it meets a different temperature from that in which the gas has been combined, and this vapor is deposited. The object of the gas maker is to take as much of this vapor out of the gas as possible before the gas passes from the purifying houses through the meter.

There is another point which may be of interest in regard to meters. The man in charge of a gas manufactory, who is in competition with other men in charge of other gas factories, naturally wants to make his own look as well as possible, and he may keep his register so full of water that it will register more than it would if it contained the proper amount of water, and his meter will run faster and measure more gas than it would the other way. When the gas comes to be used by gas meters that are set right it would not show so much, and this may have caused the loss. When I was stationed at the gas works I had to watch our station meters to see that they were set right, and did not register more than the actual quantity of gas made.

Colonel Page—Is the dark weather indicated by the hours of burning public lamps greater than usual?

Mr. Cresson—No; I should think not. They have 26.44 of actual lighting. The records of the gas office will show that they sometimes went up to three thousand hours. They have 1987 hours, which is too little. The public cannot be accommodated with that.

Col. Page—How much of the loss of gas in '65 beyond that of '63 may be attributed to all the causes you have enumerated?

Mr. Cresson—If you take all the causes I have enumerated—I have put in a reason for condensation that has not been given there—if you take the causes as they are rated here, the condensation caused by cloudy weather, and add that to the area of the street main and the loss by the gas holder, not a tenth part of the excess. The condensation that is caused naturally does not vary one year from the other. The temperature does not vary in a main between any given month of the year and the same month of the next year two degrees. It varies of course that much between winter and summer, but take the month of November, for instance, and at four feet below ground you will not find a difference of two per cent. between one year and another. The other cause may have been that the station meters were not properly regulated, or the gas was not properly cleansed in its manufacture.

Colonel Page—Is there any difficulty in determining the difference of consumption of burners under the different pressures nemed, 2 inches and 3 inches? There is no answer given to this question which I put to the trustees.

Mr. Cresson—No. The question asks what would be the difference in consumption of gas of a 6 feet burner, as required for the street lambs, between 3 inches pressure per hour and 2 inches pressure per hour, and also between a 2 inch and a ½ inch.

It is one of the simplest things in physical science to make that calculation. The amount of gas consumed is exactly in the proportion of the square roots of the pressure; and, therefore, under these circumstances, with the same burner the quantities of the gas consumed would be as the square root of the three to the square root of two in the one case. The six-foot burner would be reduced to a five-foot burner under two-inch pressure; the burner burning six feet of gas under three-inch pressure will burn five feet under two inch. You may calculate it on your fingers.

Colonel Page—Would the answer given to account for the deficiency of coke for the quantity of coal carbonized in 1865 be reasonable and satisfactory? or would not the true reason be that, the gas not all being distilled from the coal, it produced coke of a bad quality, and not sufficiently burned, so that it would readily go to pieces in handling?

Mr. Cresson—This answer says that coke, when exposed to the weather, breaks, and I think that what Mr. Jones says is sufficient to account for the increased loss of coke, which will, if it stands in large bulk in bad weather, lose more. If the case given here and Mr. Jones' figures of the amount on hand be correct, they will account for the loss.

Colonel Page—But the other will enter into the loss?

Mr. Cresson—Of course, if the coke is not well burned, it is friable, and breaks down easily. For instance, if you open a retort that has been fired two hours the coke is soft, and will break up in your fingers. This would produce a similar effect. The amount of loss in 1865 was about six per cent. more than it was in 1864 or 1863. The severe winter would destroy some of the coke, especially if a large stock lay over all winter, and would probably amount to as much as six per cent. increase.

Colonel Page—I do not ask anything about the management of the works. I have only asked you scientific questions, which, not being a scientific man myself, I know nothing about, and don't wish to ask you any questions about the management of the works which, from your own connection with them, it might be delicate for you to answer.

To get at the deficiency in the yield of coke, Col. Page made the following statement:

Years.	Tons coal used.	Bushels of coke used and sold.	Yield of coke per ton of coal.
1862,	66,293	2,362,413	36 636 1000
1863,	75,563	2,653,104	55 11 10
1864,	83,774	2,956,567	35 591 1000
1865,	93,069	3,104,553	33 557 100
Average yield for three years, -			35 406 1000
Yield for 1865, - - - -			33 354 1000

The deficit of the yield of coke to the tons of coal carbonized stands thus: The average for 1862, '63, and '64 was 35,446 from the tons of coal carbonized; the yield in '65 33,351 from the tons of coal carbonized; therefore 93,069 tons, at a yield of 35,446 bushels per ton, is 3,298,924 bushels, and less 3,104,533 bushels returned as sold, leaves 194,471 bushels deficit, which, at 11 cents, is $21,391 81
To this add waste of gas, - - 123,544 65
" " coal, - - 89,105 38
Apparent total loss, waste of material, $234,041 84

Colonel Jones read in answer the following:

In making an explanation of the difference in yield of coke, as compared with former years, I will first explain how we get at the quantity of coke made.

Entries are made each month of the quantity of coke sold and used for various purposes. At the end of the year these amounts are added together: the stock of coke on hand is taken by measurement and added to it, from which is taken the stock on hand at the beginning of the year, which was also taken by measurement; we then have the make of coke for the year, less the waste. Now if the stock of coke on hand at the beginning of the year was a large one, every bushel of dirt or waste in measuring it out counts against the year's business, and as the stock of coke on hand January 1, 1865, was 143,186 bushels, every bushel of dirt therein would count in favor of the preceding year and against the year 1865.

Coke, if exposed to the weather for a length of time, as was the case in the early part of 1865, will make a large per centage of breeze or dirt, and by referring to former reports of years, when large stocks of coke were on hand on the first of the year, the yield of coke as given was less per ton of coal carbonized than in years when the stock was smaller; for instance, in the years 1857 and 1858—in the former year the yield was 34 46-100 bushels per ton, and in the latter the yield was 33 92-100 bushels per ton. Another cause for the discrepancy is this: The quantity of coke used under retorts had been fixed as so much for each set of beds for so many hours. It being necessary in 1865 to charge larger quantities of coal than was customary, it certainly required a larger quantity of fuel to keep up the heats; and as the parties having charge of these matters were not aware of the importance of, or thoughtlessly neglected making an exact return of the quantity used, the usual average quantity was given. Also, in charging larger quantities of coal in retorts than can be properly carbonized, the yield of coke is materially lessened.

Another reason for the falling off was that, owing to the high price of coal in 1865, large quantities of coke were sold for family use, it being a much cheaper fuel; and all coke sold for that purpose had to be screened perfectly clean, instead of being loaded as it came from the retort-house, as in the case with that sold to manufacturers.

In answer to another question, Colonel Jones said:

There was a loss at the Spring Garden Works in 1865. It occurred on the 20th of April. It was caused by a blow in the purifying-house. The Trust lost from 400,000 to 500,000 cubic feet of gas. The man in charge of the house at the time was one who had been employed at the works for a number of years. He was immediately discharged. The investigation is now nearly at a close. The committee is attending to the finances of the Trust. At the last meeting a postponement was had, in consequence of illness in the family of a principal clerk in the establishment.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BATEMAN CONCERT.
On FRIDAY EVENING, November 23,
ONLY NIGHT OF ROSSINI'S
"STABAT MATER."
SOLOISTS:
MME PARKER,
Mrs. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR FORRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD.
The Choruses by the
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
Numbering upwards of 300 voices, and comprising the most prominent choirs in Philadelphia, assisted by a GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FORTY PERFORMERS, LED BY MR. CARL ROSA.
Conductor.....MR. CARL SENTZ.
PRICE OF ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR to any part of the house; secured seats, 50c extra; may be had at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler.
SPECIAL NOTICE—TICKETS OF ADMISSION, PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH (without reserved seats), may be had to-day as above. The number of admission tickets will be strictly limited to the capacity of the Academy, and all the seats in the upper circle reserved for the use of the purchasers of these admission tickets.

SATURDAY, November 24,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE,
Positively last appearance of the
BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE.
ADMISSIONS—ONE DOLLAR EACH.
(Seats secured without extra charge.)
May be had to-day at Trumpler's Music Store. 11 19

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, November 21,
LAST WEEK OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in which MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Will appear in his GREAT IMPERSONATION of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
The performance will conclude with
THE TWO BUZZARDS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 24,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
Prices as usual.
Monday, November 26, first production of the Prize Play, by Dion Boucicault, entitled
THE LONG STRIKE,
in which Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH will appear.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½.
LAST NIGHT OF HAMLET.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, November 21,
EDWIN BOOTH as.....HAMLET
Laertes.....Mr Barton Hill
Thursday—EDWIN BOOTH as ROMEO, and PETRUCHIO, in TAMING THE SHREW.
Friday—Benefit of EDWIN BOOTH.—MERCHANT OF VENICE and DON CESAR DE BAZAN.
In compliance with many requests,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
WILL GIVE A FAREWELL MATINEE
At 2 o'clock on SATURDAY, November 24,
when will be presented, for the last time,
HAMLET.
Box sheet now open for the Matinee.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF
MR. DAN BRYANT
LAST NIGHTS OF SHAMUS O'BRIEN.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
SHAMUS O'BRIEN;
OR
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
with its grand scenes and great cast.
MR. DAN BRYANT
IN FOUR DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
With Songs and Dances.
Friday—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT. A Great Bill.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT until further notice, and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2 o'clock,
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK.

THE GREAT BATEMAN COMBINATION-CONCERT
ON FRIDAY EVENING, November 23,
promises to be the greatest success of the season. The sale of tickets commences to-morrow, and there will be a great rush for them. Parties who desire
CHOICE SEATS
can avoid the crowd by securing their seats at the
BOOK STAND
in the CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 11 16 6t

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will be held at Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's Art Gallery, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, commencing NOVEMBER 19 1866 continuing open during the week. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be procured at No. 921 Chesnut street.
11 19 6t* MRS. E. C. HOYT, President.

READINGS BY R CULVER AND H. GUYON (Elocutionists), in WASHINGTON HALL, Spring Garden and Eighth streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 21, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door. 11 19 3t*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTGOMERY Street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise improves health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 6 months.. ....$8 00
Terms for self practice, 3 months.. ....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 28 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 S. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20 6

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 24 3m CORNER OF RACE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 228 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.
Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmwsm

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED 1835.
PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.
The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

Premiums received from November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—		
On Marine and Inland risks.....$602 776 64		
On Fire risks..... 139 651 79		
	$742,462 43	
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1 1865.....	276,964 47	
	$1,019,426 90	
Premiums marked off as earned November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—		
On Marine and Inland risks.....$554,180 78		
On Fire risks..... 128,932 12		
	$683,121 60	
Interest during the same period—salvages, etc.....	87,717 82	
	$770,839 72	
Losses, expenses, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses.....$326,310 66		
Fire Losses..... 92,867 81		
Return premiums..... 40,529 79		
Re insurances..... 54,624 81		
Agency charges, advertising, printing, etc..... 33,187 66		
Taxes—United States tax on premiums policy stamps, etc..... 16,576 10		
Expenses..... 14,079 12		
	$578,170 28	
	$192,669 44	

* This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871..	$114,000 00	
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881.....	136,500 00	
200,000 United States 7-3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes.....	211,500 00	
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts).....	166,562 50	
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....	54,700 00	
46,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan.....	44,620 00	
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan.....	56,750 00	
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	20,500 00	
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00	
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)....	20,750 00	
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.....	18,000 00	
1,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.....	5 040 00	
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia.....	15,000 00	
7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	8,258 25	
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	3,950 00	
*20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.....	20,000 00	
105,000 Loans on Bonds and mortgage, first liens on City property....	195,900 00	
$1,045,050 Par. Cost, $1 030,552 05 Mkt. Val.	$1,070,240 75	
Real Estate.....	30,000 00	
Bills Receivable for Insurances made.....	217,637 23	
Balances due at Agencies Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company.....	38,923 98	
Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173 00. Estimated value....	2,930 00	
Cash in Bank.....$41,102 26		
Cash in Drawer..... 447 34	41,549 60	
	$1,407,321 56	

* This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1866; certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year 1862, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend where of it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Moon,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	S. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
WENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11 16 12trp

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock at par, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.
The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.
Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.
All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867 and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer

TO ARCHITECTS.—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.
The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.
A premium of $3000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department, under act of Congress approved July 28 1866.
The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.
The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.
By order of the Board,
11 20 1m] T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 15 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company whose names appeared as such on their books on the 8th day of September last at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the privilege to subscribe to new stock at par on the terms of the circular of August 29 1866, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M.
11 15 121 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.
The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

SPECIAL NOTICES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30 1866.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable. Instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. 7 25 smwsm

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 5 3m

BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH AND Schuylkill Coal at reduced prices.
11 14wmfs P. McGARRY & SON,
WEST END CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1866.

Radicalism the Doctrine of the Hour.

It can no longer be denied that the sentiments of the masses of the people are of that class denominated radical, and for that fact the country has to thank the so-called conservative party. The character of the Anglo-Saxon has ever had a tendency towards conservatism. The nature of British institutions, after which our own are to a great extent modelled, has furnished a living proof of the advantages of enlightened yet moderate reform. With the close of the war, the great majority of the citizens of the United States were decidedly opposed to any extreme measures; and had the Democratic party possessed even common intelligence, or had the Republican party been a particle less courageous, the victory would have been with the Administration. As it was, while assuming the name "Conservative," the friends of the President really went over to the Rebel element, and became not what their name implied, but ultra-Southern sympathizers. At this stage, with a heroism deserving all credit, the Republican party seized on the opprobrious epithet of "Radical," and boldly declaring, "If your principles are conservative, then we are indeed radicals, carried the elections despite of all the opposition of office, the threats of traitors, and the largest distribution of every inducement to corruption and betrayal.

We have said that it was due to the Administration that the people are radical, for no one who was present at the Academy of Music last night can for a moment doubt that such a title is most applicable. The address of Mr. Wendell Phillips, which we publish in full elsewhere, is no ambiguous declaration of principles. It is a clear ultra-radical utterance. It goes farther than any man has dared to go; it is in advance of the sentiments of the people. Yet how rapidly the people are being educated up to that standard, the tremendous applause which continually greeted his doctrines best attests. The Academy was crowded by our leading citizens, and although at first they could not yield assent to all the orator declared, before the evening had closed the warm cheers proved that the arguments of the speaker had answered even the most doubting.

In view of the enthusiasm with which the sentiments of Mr. Phillips were received, it behooves certain of our public men to see to their reputation, and not forfeit their popularity by learning to act like certain animals denominated amphibious, on which naturalists can form no opinion, whether they be bird, beast, or fish. While it is possible for such amphibious creatures to be claimed by both land and sea, yet it is more than probable that they will be desired by neither. There is quite a large class of our public men who occupy this anomalous position, and prominent among them stands General Grant. Had the General heard the reception with which the caustic review of his course delivered by Mr. Phillips was listened to, he might see the folly of trying to ride two horses, each running in opposite directions. It is time for the opinion of each public man to be openly declared, and, as the orator last evening observed, we 'intend to accept no man on trust." In the hour of our national danger, it is time that every man should write his sentiments on his forehead, so that all the world could read them. Unless he does, no man, be his record what it may, can maintain any hold on the popular feeling. The day for personal influence, in changing men's views, is fast passing away. The cardinal principle for which all the nation is now crying, is exact and equal justice. Let the Goddess deal out, blindfolded, alike to the pauper and the millionaire, to the highest and the lowest in the land. Whoever declares boldly for that doctrine will merit the popular confidence; whoever occupies a doubtful position will be viewed with doubt. The rock on which the nation is fast planting itself is that of universal equality to all; and whomsoever falleth upon it shall be broken, but on whomsoever it shall fall, it shall grind him to powder.

Our Modern Barbarisms.

The virtuous indignation of modern times condemns as barbarians the Romans who thronged the Pantheon to witness the gladiatorial contests. We quote the love of that terrible sport as evidence of the degeneracy of their day, and smile in self-complacency when we contrast our age with that gone by. As Americans, we look down with scorn upon the Spaniard, because of his *penchant* for bull-fights, and read with interest, yet pitying contempt, of the struggle in the arena, where man and beast fight for mastery. When we talk of our societies for prevention of cruelty to animals, we are wont to quote the instance of Cuba, in which the subjects of her island throng to witness the degrading cock fighting, and, with all their feelings aroused, watch the death contest. When we think of all those brutalities displayed by other people and in other ages, we are accustomed to say, like the Pharisee of Scripture, "Lord, we thank Thee that we are not as other men."

Yet, with all our self-righteous glorification, it cannot be denied that free and Christianized America witnesses scenes as revolting to civilizations as either the gladiatorial sports, the bull-fight, or the Cuban cock-pit. Within the past two days we have had accounts from two of the great cities of our land, the one boasting of a dog-fight, and the other of a prize-fight. These accounts came to us in the newspapers. Full particulars are given, and every detail is set before thousands, as though it were a matter in which they must feel the deepest interest. Newspaper editors are generally good judges of what most suits the tastes of their readers, and that so much space is devoted to the accounts of these brutal exhibitions, is a sad commentary on our boasted advancement. By contrast, the sport of the present sinks into insignificance, when compared with that of the past. In the Pantheon there was glory to the victor, the cheers of assembled thousands; and the life need not be sacrificed if the lookers-on did but invert their thumbs.

The prize-ring, however, possesses none of these enchantments. Two brutes set to work to see which can most bruise and injure the other. There is not even the excitement of danger to life, for the contestants are seldom killed. The whole interest lies in the art which enables each man to discolor his opponent, and exhibit a brutality sickening to all, without a single palliation. It is time for our good name that such scenes should cease. All that is needed is a rigorous punishment meted out to a few; not to hold them to keep the peace, under their own bond of $200, or the penalty of a fine of $20, in case of defalcation, as they do in Washington city, but a term of years in the Penitentiary, and the first case of death resulting from the blows inflicted, the rope for the victor in the fight. It would not need two cases of hanging to cure the whole evil. Let them, then, be inflicted, and let us have these disgraceful and demoralizing exhibitions prevented. Either we must do this, or else cease to pride ourselves on our Christianity and civilization, and begin to look up to, and not down upon, the Romans, Cubans, and Spaniards.

The Water Route to St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Republican* calls attention to the fact that goods can now be sent from New York to St. Louis, by sea to New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi river, in less time than is usually taken by the railroad lines for the transportation of freight between the same points. As an instance, the *Republican* received a press from New York, via New Orleans and the Mississippi river, in fourteen days, while a previous one sent by railroad was thirty-five days in making the trip. The Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship line runs in connection with a similar line from St. Louis to New Orleans, and transfers of goods are made directly from the vessels of one line to the boats of the other.

There is no doubt that there is a strong tendency on the part of the commerce of the Mississippi valley to seek its outlet by way of the river. Previous to the war New Orleans was the great entrepot of the far West for sugar, molasses, coffee, and groceries generally. It will doubtless become so again. Still, the growth of the West is so rapid that every means of intercommunication with the seaboard is likely to be taxed to the utmost. Especially will this be the case as the Pacific Railroad progresses and is completed. An amount of business will then be transacted across the continent, between the two oceans, of which but few persons have now any adequate comprehension.

Mr. Phillips' Address.—A full report of Mr. Phillips' speech, delivered last evening at the Academy of Music, will be found in our columns to-day. The audience was very large, and, it is but just to say, seemed to sympathize in a great degree with the sentiments of the speaker. The speech itself was delivered in Mr. Phillips' usual polished yet simple and effective style.

SUICIDE OF FREDERICK WEED.

A Nephew of Thurlow Weed Takes His Life at Salt Lake City, Utah—Letter Explaining the Rash Act.

Leavenworth, November 20.—The Salt Lake *Vidette* of the 6th inst. has the following:—

We are compelled to note the suicide of Frederick Weed, late of the 2d California Volunteer Cavalry. The lamentable occurrence took place on Saturday evening, and the only incentive to the act is contained in the following letter, found under his pillow, the date of which gives evidence that it was premeditated. The evidence before Coroner Clinton was merely to the effect that the deceased, after an hour or two spent in conversation with immediate friends and acquaintances, complained of toothache, and retired early to his room, having previously obtained about an ounce of laudanum to relieve it. Nothing on the part of Mr Weed excited the slightest uneasiness on the part of his friends, and no suspicions of the contemplation of such an act ever crossed their minds. He has, to his most intimate friends, alluded to the fact that insanity prevailed in his family, therefore indicating that the affliction was hereditary. We are satisfied, after an association of five years with the deceased, that no local cause brought forth this terrible issue.

His pecuniary circumstances were not sufficient to produce the act, and his friends were ready to aid him did such an emergency exist. Mr. Weed was the nephew of Thurlow Weed, of New York, and as we know; his connections were of the most respectable character. He entered the service in 1861 as a private in the 2d Cavalry of California Volunteers, and accompanied the column under the command of General Connor to Utah. His qualities were such as to draw the attention of his officers, and he was promoted accordingly.

During his career as a commanding officer he won the warmest expressions of friendship from his brother officers, and since his retirement from service his course has been of that mild and gentlemanly deportment that won him many friends. We could say much for our deceased friend that might comfort his afflicted relatives, but order they should receive such consolation from private sources.

The following letter will explain more than we can express. It was addressed to Captain A. Brown, in whose company the deceased had served as first lieutenant —

Salt Lake City, Utah, November 1.—Captain:—Will you please look after my little affairs? I have a trunk, desk, chest, and carpet sack at Taylor's saloon; a so a horse at Miller & Hunter's Hah Wah House, Gibson's Ranch. For old friendship's sake please sell the horse and pay Mr. Taylor my board bill. I have a saddle and bridle at the California Stables, Van Dyke's. Please sell the same, and if there is any balance over stated charges, pay the same to Dr. Williams.

I owe $18; it just agrees with the amount that I expended in relocating claims against the Doctor. He was in no particular hurry about settling the same. Have proved equally dilatory. You will find my commissions in my trunk; send them home, and for heaven's sake communicate the news of my rash act with as much gentleness as possible. I have a number of certificates of mining stock in my trunk; sell them if you can. The amount may defray the expenses of my funeral. This letter will be your power of attorney for doing the same. I take my leap into the unknown future without misgiving. I am tired—I am discouraged.

Frederick Weed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.

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AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON THE EVENINGS OF

MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

November 26 and 28.

MONDAY EVENING—SUBJECT—"THE GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT."

WEDNESDAY EVENING—SUBJECT—"OLIVER CROMWELL."

The sale of Tickets will commence on Thursday morning, 22d inst., at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. [11 21 d11 28

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents

☞ PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

American Freedmen's Union Commission,

OFFICE, No. 711 SANSOM Street.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE,

President of the Commission, will Preside at the Meeting to be held at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On Thursday Evening, Nov. 22.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD,

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS,

REV. ROBERT J. PARVIN,

And Other Distinguished Gentlemen, will Address the Meeting.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING. 11 20 3t

☞ ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society,

AT NATIONAL HALL,

Friday Evening, November 23.

WENDELL PHILLIPS and HENRY B. STANTON

Will Deliver Addresses on the Occasion.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS

Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 21 2t

☞ ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by the

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN,

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and

HON. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.

The Orchestra will be under the direction of Prof. HASSLER.

Cards of admission may be had gratuitously on application at the counting-room of the undersigned, No. 36 N. THIRD Street.

11 14rp WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, President.

☞ NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A Special Meeting of Stockholders will be held on MONDAY, December 3, at the office of the Company, No. 129 S. FRONT Street, at 4 P. M., and all parties interested are requested to be present, as there is business of the most urgent nature to transact.

11 20 12t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

☞ WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ALL WHO are looking for business to call and examine the American Cow Milker, patented March 29, 1866—a sure cure for aching hands and kicking cows, never before introduced in this State. There never was a patent issued from the Patent Office which has sold so readily as this. 360 counties have been sold within 30 days and many more engaged by the most cautious and prudent business men. It milks the four teats of a cow at once. It imitates the calf—draws, and stops drawing to swallow. It milks cows in one-third the time. It is cheap and durable; weight only four pounds. It is self adjusting; will fit any cow. It will milk three-teated cows as well as any. Easily worked, not liable to get out of order, and is perfectly agreeable to the cow. Come one and all and pass your judgment upon the most valuable invention of the nineteenth century. An opportunity is now offered to enterprising men, with large or small capital, which does not present itself more than once in a lifetime. Call on American Cow Milking Machine Company, No. 413 CHESNUT Street. 11 19 6trp

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where Useful and Fancy Articles of a very large variety will be offered for sale.

Among the attractions will be three Silver Pens to be given to the three persons who shall realize the largest amount of cash for the above-named. And a splendid Silver-mounted Bar and Gilt Ball to be awarded to the lady receiving the largest number of votes. And one of Ray's Patent Library Rocketer to be awarded to the sabbath School receiving the largest number of votes. 11 17 11t

FALL STYLE HATS.

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Parties who purchased seats for the PAREPA CONCERTS,

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32-inch Lyons Cloaking Velvet at $4.
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Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamises,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

11 6 1m

LYONS VELVETS.

BEST MAKES OF

LYONS VELVETS,

FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND MANTLES.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

11 19 6trp] No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

PURPLE VELVET CLOTH,

FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND MANTLES,

JUST RECEIVED.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

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FROSTED BEAVER CLOTH,

SPLENDID QUALITY.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

11 19 6trp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR.

A large assortment of NEW STYLE CLOTHS, just opened, at REDUCED PRICES

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

11 19 6trp] No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.—These most noted and popular Protean artistes commence an engagement at the Arch Street Theatre next Monday evening, and we have no doubt that the friends of "The Family," who are legion in Philadelphia, will joyfully make a note of the fact. They are well known here, but come back to us greatly improved, and with a new repertoire covering hosts of good things, entirely new to our community. They have just concluded an engagement of forty nights in New York that has been a perfect triumph. In London, for a whole season, they were the delight of the *elite*. Everybody should see them.

Theatrical Enterprise.—Mr. Palmer, of the firm of Wheatley, Jarrett & Palmer, who are now running the *Black Crook* so successfully at Niblo's Garden Theatre in New York, arrived in this city to-day, and has made arrangements with Mr. John Risley, news agent, at the Continental, to have the latter gentleman sell secured seats to our citizens for the great spectacle in New York. You can buy your seat of Mr. Risley, and take the 2 P. M. train for New York, and arrive in the metropolis in time for tea, a brush-up, and a visit to Niblo's.

Black Crook Matinees will also be given, for which Mr. Risley will sell you seats, and you can take the 9 A. M. train and arrive at New York in time to see the spectacle.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Further Hearing in an Abduction Case.—A further hearing in the case of John H. Mulholland, charged with elopement and larceny, took place at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, before Alderman Beitler.

Thomas Maloney, living at No. 619 Cherry street, sworn.—I know defendant, John H. Mulholland; he b at me while I lived in Wilmington, and robbed me of my hat. (The prisoner had a slouch hat in his hand.) That hat is the one he took away from me; about a year and a half ago he went to my house; he was a deserter; he gave the name of McManus; when I found it out, I ordered him to leave; shortly after I left Wilmington and went to Pittsburg in order to go work, being on a strike; I got a letter from a friend who informed me that my wife was living with Mulholland; when I returned to Wilmington I found such to be the case; I was forced to go to a hotel, as they had possession of my house; I left $585 in the house, and was induced to go after it; I picked up an axe and went to the house; I met Mulholland and his brother coming down the street; they attacked and beat me, taking my hat; my wife beat the children out of the house; that night they removed a portion of the goods away from the house, and brought them into Philadelphia; this was about the 20 h of September last; they sold a portion of the goods; the other portion I found in a pawnbroker's office at Second and Edward streets; my wife gave the name of McManus where the goods were pledged; the amount of money they took belonging to me amounted to $585; my household furniture consisted of looking-glasses, clocks, beds, carpets, etc., valued at $150 altogether.

Margaret Maloney sworn—I am a daughter of Thomas Maloney; know Mulholland lived with my mother at Wilmington; they ejected me out; they took all the furniture out of the house; I saw a portion of the furniture at Second and Edward streets, at a pawnbroker's office; a stove that belonged to my father was sold to a Mr Meehan, on Second street, where Mulholland boarded; in August last I saw my mother and Mulholland living together at Tenth and Fitzwater streets; I saw my mother counting out the money ($585) in the house at Wilmington; Mulholland was there; they took it away with them.

The evidence here closed. The Recorder asked Mulholland what he had to say relative to the charge preferred against him. He said that he had never handled any of the money, and did not know anything about the sale of the furniture. Mulholland was held in $2000 bail for trial at the next term of the court.

Meeting of the Board of Trade.—The November meeting of the Board of Trade was held on Monday evening, President Welsh in the Chair. The following resolution was adopted in reply to a communication from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in reference to the changes of trade currents, need of naval protection, etc:—

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Board of Trade, for themselves and for the business community they represent, assure the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco of their deep interest in all that may tend to the development of the vast resources and capacities of their State and pledge to them a cordial co-operation in every measure calculated to promote that end.

An appeal from the sufferers by the late dreadful hurricane at Turk's Island was read and referred to the incoming Committee of the Month, with power to take such action as may seem proper and demanded by the circumstances.

Mr. Sparhawk proposed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Inland Transportation be instructed to open a correspondence with the Mercantile Express Company, with a view to procuring for this city the advantages of a direct connection with the West by means of that Company, and that an appropriation not exceeding one hundred dollars be made for the purpose of covering the expenses of promoting the connection.

On motion of Mr. Fraley, the resolution was amended, and referred to Messrs. Sparhawk, Wetherill, Coates, and Perot, as a special committee.

The Horticultural Society.—A meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society took place last evening at their Hall, corner of Brood and Walnut streets, Rodney King, Esq., President, in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were adopted, the awards of premiums were made by the various committees. The display was unusually fine, and consisted of table designs, baskets of cut flowers, hand bouquets, hanging baskets, grapes of foreign growth, pears, apples, raspberries, beets, parsnips, carrots, salad, and cabbage. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen was quite large, all of whom appeared to take a deep interest in the display before them. Resolutions of various kinds were presented, among the number one in reference to the purchase of the lot of ground by the Directors of the Horticultural Hall from the American Academy of Music, fifteen feet front by two hundred feet deep.

Important Internal Revenue Decision for Manufacturers of Yarn.—Doubts being entertained by spinners of wool as to how far the exemption of their productions extends, the matter has been referred to the Revenue Department, and the following reply received:—

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, November 15, 1866.—Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I have to say that under the act of July 13, 1866, "Yarns and warp for weaving, braiding, or manufacturing purposes exclusively" are exempt.

This provision virtually exempts all yarn, as the term "manufacturing purposes" is very broad, and may cover all uses to which yarns are generally put. The quantity of yarn used for other than manufacturing purposes, if any, would be so small, and so difficult to ascertain, as to be hardly worth taxing.

Yours respectfully, Thomas Harland,
Department Commissioner.

Thomas Allen, Esq., United States Assessor Third District, Pa.

Finely Framed Oil Paintings—Crystal Medallions.—B. Scott, Jr., will commence the sale of finely framed Oil Paintings, Pastels, etc., this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. The collection embraces many very artistic specimens of landscapes, marines, and figure pieces, which have been carefully selected by the agent of the American Art Gallery, New York, an institution established by artists for their own mutual benefit.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

os 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER
OVERCOATS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Indignation Meeting of Firemen.—A meeting of firemen was held last evening at the house of the Columbia Engine Company, for the purpose of protesting against the ordinance introduced into Councils on Thursday last, to reorganize the Fire Department.

The following companies were represented by two delegates each:—Columbia Engine, Good Intent Hose, Union Engine, Humane Hose, Hope Engine, William Penn Hose, United States Hose, Fairmount Fire Company, Warren Hose, Independence Hose, Western Engine, Good Intent Engine, West Philadelphia Engine, West Philadelphia Hose, Schuylkill Hose, Philadelphia Fire Company, Resolution Hose, Globe Engine, Independence Engine, Washington Hose, Monroe Engine, Washington Engine, Hibernia Engine, Humane Engine, Manuta Hook and Ladder Company, Franklin Fire Company, Lafayette Hose, Friendship Engine, Northern Liberty Hose, Washington Engine, Frankford; Mechanic Engine, Good Will Hose, and Southwark Engine.

A motion was made that each Company be requested to get up a remonstrance against the ordinance. Not agreed to.

A motion was made that the Companies in each Ward organize themselves into a committee and wait upon the members of Council and request them to vote against the bill. Agreed to.

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions reported that they had agreed to visit the Committee of Councils having charge of the bill.

It was then agreed that the Committee should report to the Convention at an adjourned meeting.

Getting Marketing Cheap.—There is a class of thieves who frequent the markets, and whom it is very difficult to catch at their nefarious operations. They adopt the sneak system, and with their unsuspicious-looking baskets on their arms, go through the markets, and, watching their chances, pick up little inconsiderable trifles in the meat and vegetable line. Officer Reeder caught a very respectable-looking woman in the act of making transfer of a chicken to her basket. She had left the basket at a grocer's near the Franklin Market, and going into the market, took the opportunity to slip the chicken under her cloak. Going back to the store, she had just put the chicken in the basket, and was coming out, when she was arrested, and taken before Alderman Jones. In her basket was found quite a number of articles, all of which had been stolen. She gave her name as Dilyna. She was held to bail to answer the charge of larceny.

Attempted Burglary.—Owing to the vigilance of the police, we are debarred from giving our usual daily narration of a successful burglary. The attempt was made, however, on a house in Morgan street, a few doors above Tenth, on the north side. At a late hour two men were observed to jump over the fences of adjoining houses, until they got in the yard of the house intended to be broken into. They had just commenced operations in trying to enter, when the police made a descent upon them, and captured both, after a short chase. James Phillips was arrested at Eleventh and Sergeant streets, and his accomplice, John Wilson, a short distance off. Phillips had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held him in $1000 bail for a further hearing, and Wilson was held, also, for a further hearing by Alderman Massey.

Malicious Young Men.—Wm. Wynn and Charles Mority, two practical jokers, were arrested last evening for practising their jest upon a couple of honest peanut vendors. It appears that about an hour after sunset, a pair of worthy young merchants of fruit were quietly going along Chesnut street, near Third, with a wheelbarrow well loaded with barrels of coconnuts and with other choice articles in the fruit line, when the two larks aforesaid thought it would be a good chance for a joke. Accordingly they ran against the wheelbarrow and upset it and its contents, scattering the latter far and wide. About that time coconnuts, etc., were down, and the wrath of the vendors was up. The two jesters were arrested, and escorted to Alderman Hurley's office. After a hearing in the case they were held in $800 to keep the peace, and dismissed with a wholesome admonition to go and sin no more.

Chesnut Street, West of the Schuylkill.—The paving of Chesnut street, west of the Schuylkill, which has been in progress for the last few months, is now completed. From the depot of the Chesnut and Walnut sreets Railroad, at Forty-second street, to the bridge, the street has been paved. It will soon be one of the handsomest streets in the city. Building improvements are being made with a spirit of progress that is truly gratifying to our citizens, and the whole street will soon be built up. The contractors for paving the street have labored under peculiar difficulties in furtherance of their work. They were compelled to go on with their work, and at the same time allow the constant travel of the passenger cars over their line of operations. But in spite of all difficulties, the work has been done.

Petty Cases.—William Hart was arrested yesterday afternoon at Chesnut street wharf, on the charge of stealing the jib of a schooner, valued at $150. He was arrested by the Harbor Police, and had a hearing before Alderman Toland. Owing to the absence of the principal witnesses in the case, he was committed in default of $1000 bail for a further examination.

John O'Neal got himself into a snarl by purchasing goods which, it is asserted, he knew were stolen. John was arrested yesterday afternoon at his place of business, No. 770 S. Sixth street, for the offense, and had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

An Interesting Meeting.—Our readers will bear in mind the important meeting to be held at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, on behalf of the Freedmen. Interesting addresses will be made by Chief Justice Cuase, General O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, Rev. Phillips Brooks, and others. We are gratified to learn that the tickets are being sold rapidly, and that this spacious hall will be filled by our most influential and patriotic citizens. The great importance of this object commends itself to every loyal man to the community, and from the known ability of the speakers, the meeting promises to be exceedingly interesting.

Sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Etc.—James A. Freeman's sale of stocks and real estate took place to-day at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, with the following result:

2 share Mercantile Library $7 50
A frame house, Marlton street Third Ward, 17 by 50 feet. Part of lot subject to $13 50 ground rent $90
A two-story brick dwelling, No. 813 Buttonwood street, 17 by 100 feet 8 inches deep; clear $350
Frame House and large lot, Nos. 2423 and 2425 N. Seventh street, near Little Poplar, 50 by 136 feet; clear $3200
Tract of land 6 acres, in Germantown Pulaski avenue, Wayne avenue, and Seymour street $17,000

Found Drowned.—The body of a drowned man was fished out of the dock at the foot of Noble street. The Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest.

Died Suddenly.—An unknown colored man died suddenly in West Philadelphia. His body was removed to the Station House at Thirty-seventh and Market streets.

Slight Fire.—A slight fire broke out in the manufactory of Mr. Hambleton, No. 223 Spruce street. The place is used for a hair dye and perfumery establishment. Damage trifling.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable

Fleeced by a Cyprian.—A young female was arrested at a place in Dock street, last night, charged with having relieved a man of some twenty dollars. Her account of the little affair and his differed upon many important points. He alleges that he was a stranger, and was taken in, but not in the Scriptural sense. In fact, it was more in the sense of the Book of the Chronicles of Canonsgate. He was stern and unyielding in pressing his claim, and Jenny May was held by Alderman Butler in the sum of $500 to answer at Court to the charge of larceny.

A Considerate Wife.—

"Put haste," a hypochondriac cried,
"And plunge in penny kid's mighty tide
My self and all my woe!"
"My dear," his placid spouse replied,
"If I were you, and not beside
Myself, I would not go.
But if you *will*, pray don't be found
Looking so shabby when you're drowned
And stared at like a show;
For our family credit's sake
Wear your best suit of Bennett's make!"

We Have
Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as $15 00
Finest French Cassimere Suits to match up to 50 00
And all the intervening grades.

We Have
Good all-wool Black Suits as low as..$22 00
Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to 55 00
And all intervening grades.

We Have
The largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded

Half way between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 618 MARKET STREET.

☞ *All our prices are lower than for several years.*

A Chance for Connoisseurs.—A large and attractive sale of valuable oil paintings, pastel pictures, and crystal medallions, the property of the American Art Gallery of New York, will take place at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. The paintings which are to be sold have been on exhibition for some time past, and the public have had a good chance to see their general excellence and artistic finish. The present sale is an opportunity that should not be let slip by those who are in search of works of real merit and beauty. The sale takes place Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, November 21 22, and 23

A Wonderful Medicine.—Perry Davis' Pain Killer is really a valuable medicament, and unlike most of the patent articles of the day, is used by many physicians. It is particularly desirable in locations where physicians are not near, and in families will often save the necessity of sending out at midnight for a doctor. A bottle should be kept in every house.—*Boston Traveller.*

Every Family should have a case of *Dr. Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Medicines*. They are simple, easily applied, harmless, and yet, in a thousand instances, they arrest disease, allay pain and suffering, save calling the doctor, and prove a friend indeed. The valuable service rendered immensely overbalances the small sum they cost. See advertisement. Address Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

"Arrival of Mr Morrisey, the Great Ex-Pounder, in Washington."—This important information came over the wires last night. Since Mr. Webster's time we have been looking for an expounder at Washington, and now we have it. The arrival at the White House of a new suit of clothes for the President from Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-Price, under the Continental, would hardly excite more attention.

Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam.—This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy. It can be relied upon, as the mass of testimony that has been published since its introduction is ample proof of its efficacy.

Christmas is Coming.—Get Photographs for presents. The days and time are short. Come early in the day. B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street, six card, or one large photograph, $1.

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

Health, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss is found in Ayer's Medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Children's Clothing.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

Cream, fancy, and plain Bon-bons, Nougaut, Taffies, and other Candies made fresh every day for R. G. Whitman & Co, No. 818 Chesnut street.

Caramels—Caramels—Caramels.—George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

Twelfth and Chesnut is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

American Cow Milker, patented March 28, 1865.—A complete success. See advertisement under special notices.

Haines Bros.' Pianos, Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

Try our Yankee Bunns. Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

Superior Styles of Ready-Made Clothing. Superior Styles of Ready-Made Clothing. Wanamaker & Brown, Popular Clothing House, Oak Hall, Southeast corner Sixth and Market Streets.

Geo. Steck & Co.'s Pianos, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

Very thick cake griddles, which have the face ground off smooth, and a full variety of other iron Griddles. Also, most sizes of Soapstone Griddles, which do not require to be greased in using, and therefore do not fill the house with the odor of burnt fat. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

Nut picks, with pearl, ivory, horn, ebony, and cocoa handles, and several styles of Nut Crackers, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

Ladies' skates, parlor skates, Men's Skates, Boy's Skates, Skate Straps, Heel Plates, and Skaters' Pocket Gimlets, and Creepers for walking on ice, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

Warburton, Fashionable Hatter, No. 430 Chesnut Street, Next door to Post Office.

Barber's Improved Periscopic Spectacles, superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 348 N. Eighth Street, Phila., Pa.

Opera Glasses. Assortment large and varied. Prices low.

Jordan's celebrated tonic ale.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. Jordan No. 770 Pear Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS,
COACHMEN'S COATS.
HUNTING COATS
HUNTING COATS.

MARRIED.

CORSON—WILKESON.—On Tuesday, November 20, by Rev. William H. Furness, in the Unitarian Church, Philadelphia, Dr. EDWOOD M. CORSON, of Norristown, Pa., to MARGARET LIVINGSTON WILKESON, daughter of Samuel Wilkeson, Esq., of New York.

LOCKWOOD—CURTIS.—On the 21 of October, by the Rev. John Hunterson, at No. 1274 Juniata street, Mr. SAMUEL E. LOCKWOOD to Miss SALLIE CURTIS, both of Philadelphia.

SWIFT—DAVIS.—On the 18th instant, by Alderman Wilson Kerr, at his office, No. 226 Yellowhill street, Mr. SILAS SWIFT to Miss NANCY E. DAVIS, both of Allentown.

DIED.

CASKEY.—On the 18th instant, JOHN T. CASKEY, aged 20 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Decatur Fire Company, and the Fire Association in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 4238 Orchard street, Frankford, on Thursday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

GRAFF.—On the 17th instant, Mr. HENRY GRAFF, Sr., a soldier of the War of 1812 in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and soldiers of the War of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 328 Thompson street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HARTER.—On the 17th instant, AMANDA HARTER, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, John M. Harter, Lower Merion, Montgomery county, on Thursday morning, the 22d instant, at 10½ o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

KOOCKOGEY.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. AMELIA KOOCKOGEY, wife of George Koockogey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, S. E. corner of Sixth and North streets, on Thursday, the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

LIDDLE.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN LIDDLE, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, George Fite, Jr., No. 1451 Camac street, below Jefferson, on Thursday morning, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

POLLARD.—On the evening of the 19th instant, Mrs. HARRIET POLLARD aged 56 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence, of Thomas Seabrook on Meeting House lane, Hestonville, on Friday morning next, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ HEALTH OFFICE, S. W. CORNER OF SIXTH and SANSOM Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, November 20, 1866.

NOTICE.—I am directed by the Board of Health to publish the amended copy of Resolution passed this date:—

Whereas There being no contagious or malignant disease prevailing at this time in this port; therefore,

Resolved, That clean bills of health be issued for all vessels sailing from this port, upon proper application at this office.

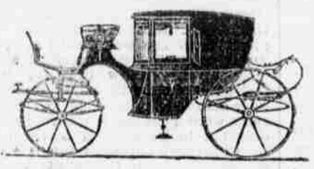
11 21wr2t WASHINGTON L. BLADEN, Chief Clerk.

FOR SALE.

For sale.—Desirable corner property. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of Twelfth and Wallace Streets; new heater, range, gas bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.

C. M. S. Leslie,
10 20 No. 727 Sansom Street

ELEGANT FAMILY CARRIAGES



BECKHAUS & ALLGAIER

Desire respectfully to call the attention of the public to their extensive manufactory of

FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES,
SUCH AS
Landaus,
Round Front Coupes,
Clarence Coaches,
Calèches,
Barouches,
Phaetons,
Dog Carts, Etc. Etc.

Of the latest improved European designs, specially adapted for private family use, of which they have a fine assortment constantly finished, on hand and in process of construction.

The residents of Philadelphia and vicinity are informed that they can be accommodated with Carriages of modern style, superior workmanship, and superb finish, at home, without reference to New York or the East.

FACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
11 13 1mrp ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE.

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

Have constantly in Stock, for retail, city and country trade, their

CELEBRATED WINDOW SHADES
MANUFACTURED BY THEM ONLY.

They are also Sole Agents for the SELF-ADJUSTING SPRING FIXTURES for Shades. The best fixtures in the world.

Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS, in great variety.

Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, the largest and finest Stock in the city.

Lace Curtains cleaned and mended.

White Holland Shades calendered. [10 10 tuths3m5

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wines:—

"Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1866.
"Messrs. Boucher & Co.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. Kingsley & Co."

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 20 tuths3m No. 36 DEY Street, New York

To let—elegantly furnished suite of apartments to Gentlemen, with every convenience including bath.
11 20 3t* No. 904 WALNUT Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
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BLANKETS. BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. BLANKETS.

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Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials ..... $5 to $8
Specifics for all diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases ..... $2 to $5

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THE GREAT
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CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY
YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ.:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
WEAK NERVES, PREMATURE OLD AGE
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AND ALL DISEASES
that follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

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Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Stricture of the Ureters, Diseased Secretions, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the

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does not fail to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female curing recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.

Price, Remedy, One Bottle, $2. Three Bottles, $5.
Injection " " $3, " " $5.

The Cherokee "*Cure*," "*Remedy*," and "*Injection*" are to be found in all well-regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merit. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money—in place of these. *Be not deceived*. If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief heretofore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us *in perfect confidence*. We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

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FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, November 21.

The President has the Influenza.

A report in a morning paper that President Johnson was ill, sent a large number of anxious inquirers to the White House to-day. The President is suffering from a cold, but is transacting his usual business.

The New News Agency.

The Craig opposition to the Associated Press commences operations next Monday. Dr. Evans, formerly of the New York press, will be the Washington agent, assisted by Colonel L. A. Whitely, one of the editors of the *National Intelligencer*. None of the Washington papers will go with Craig at present, but the *Chronicle* promises to do so if Craig shows ability to sustain himself.

The Land Office.

The Commissioner of the Land Office is preparing instructions with regard to fees and costs to be paid on selection of lands under grants from Congress to States and corporations.

The Pacific Railroads.

The line of the route of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, having been changed from Republican Fork to Smoky Hill Fork of the Kansas river, the Commissioner has instructed the Register and Receiver at Junction City, Kansas, to restore some one million six hundred thousand acres of land to settlements and entry under the Pre-emption and Homestead laws, and the Register and Receiver at Brownville, Nebraska, to restore about one million five hundred thousand acres. The restoration does not make the lands subject to sale at private entry, but only renders them accessible to actual settlers.

Canadian Affairs.

Ottawa, November 21.—Deer in large numbers are being killed back in the forest by American hunters, and sent to the New York market. The papers are urging that means be adopted to stop such work.

It is reported that a difficulty has arisen in regard to the Hon. D'Arcy McGee's going officially to England and France, in consequence of some indiscreet utterences lately made by him.

Toronto, C. W., November 21.—A special commission, under which the remaining Fenian prisoners are to be tried, has been received by the authorities here, and it is expected that the Sheriff will forthwith receive a precept to summon the necessary jury. There are thirty-nine Fenians altogether remaining in jail, seven of whom have been sentenced, leaving thirty-two yet awaiting trial, which will take place immediately, commencing, probably, on the 3d proximo.

From Richmond.

Richmond, November 21.—The Convention of Virginia farmer, assembled last night in Virginia Hall. The Hon. Wilboughby Newton, President of the Virginia Agricultural Society, delivered an address, after which ex-Governor Smith and others made speeches, all predicting a bright future for Virginia.

After the appointment of several committees to report on the subjects discussed in the President's address, the Convention adjourned until to-night.

Fire in Danville, Virginia.

Richmond, November 21.—A special despatch to the *Dispatch* states that a fire in Danville this morning consumed Crigler & Gordon's store, Fleshman's dry goods store, Sadler & Co.'s clothing store, and the Danville Bakery. An arrest of a negro for stealing, while the fire was in progress, threatened to produce a riot among the blacks, but all was quiet at the last accounts.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, November 21.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Reading, 114; Erie, 78; Cleveland and Toledo, 114; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 103; Michigan Centra, 112; Michigan Southern, 88; New York Central, 110; Illinois Central scrip 119; Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s, 88; United States Ten-forties 100 for first series; 105 for second series; and 106 for third series; Sterling Exchange, 109; Gold, 141.

Baltimore, November 21.—Flour is very dull; Spring Wheat extra Wheat Flour, $10 95@12 50; Wheat dull. Corn has a declining tendency, and is heavy; old crop scarce. Oats are drooping; sales at 56@57c. Seeds steady; Flaxseed, $3@3 20. Coffee dull. Sugar heavy. Whisky steady; Pennsylvania, $2 25@2 28.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 21
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Cityds.new	102¼	200 sh Read	67
$1000 do old	99¾	67 sh do	67¼
$200 do o d	99¾	100 sh do b30	67
$525 Sch Nav 6s 72

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...OPINIONS OF THE LEADING ...NALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

...PPLIED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Guillotine.

From the Tribune.

When a new Administration, of a new political squint, comes in, the old postmasters throughout the land expect to be executed, and, after four or eight years of place, can philosophically bare their necks for the blow. The anguish of the stroke is mitigated by the fact that it comes from an avowed enemy; and, if a man is to be slaughtered, it is a consolation that he is not slaughtered in the house of his friends, by the hands of ancient associates. Of the 2200 postmasters brought to block by the President since the 1st of July last, it is safe to say that a majority voted for Mr. Johnson—a mistake, we submit, carrying its own punishment, and entailing a remorse which should not be aggravated by pecuniary losses. But the Presidential appetite for the blood of postmasters is not yet ...atiated. It is announced in the newspapers ...hat the President, chastened in his serene mind by the late elections, will "make no more *important* removals."

There would seem to be in this statement an intimation that the *unimportant* removals are to go on; and at this moment hundreds of little towns and villages are full of intestine feuds; neighbors swearing against neighbors, and families waging verbal warfare against families; while aspirants for the post office are bothering everybody with petitions for appointment, and frightened incumbents are making desperate efforts to send on counter memorials. There is talk in the shops and in the streets; there is a schism, entirely untheological, in the church; women join in the affray; and even children are shaken by tender animosities; half the community, perhaps, sympathizes with the quick and half with the defunct official; and the bad blood thus engendered may continue to boil in the veins of several generations. In the city we are accustomed to these things, and, in the hubbub, they may soon be forgotten; but in the rural districts they are ranked among the leading events of the century, and color all the future traditions of the parish.

We wish that the President, being a mighty hunter, could have been persuaded to spare this small game, partly for his own sake, partly for the sake of worthy office-holders, and partly for the sake of the mail service itself. In political strength and party resources, his Excellency will gain nothing by those forcible feeble domonstrations, and for every friend he makes by a decollation, will insure from two to twenty enemies. The men who, under the present most peculiar circumstances, can so lower themselves as to seek his patronage at their neighbor's expense, cannot, in a political way, be of the least possible service to him or to his faction. The gentleman who is removed will have the public sympathy; the gentleman who is put in must be tolerated, but he will not be beloved. The sufferer will be regarded in the light of an injured individual, and, to a certain extent, justly. Expecting to keep his place for a certain number of years at least, he has made his arrangements accordingly; has fitted up an office; has acquired skill in the routine of the business; and, having comfortably settled himself to his own satisfaction and that of his townsmen, his pipe is suddenly put out by some new convert to Johnsonism who has been watching his opportunity, and who has long determined to have the office or die in the attempt to secure it. He succeeds: he walks in over the prostrate form of his predecessor; and, unless he can hire an instructor in the business, he deranges the correspondence of the neighborhood by a hundred mistakes, and exposes the most tender secrets by the eccentricities of his delivery.

Unless the President really wishes to punish the people for their blindness to the splendor, originality, and prudence of his policy, he will let the postmasters alone. He will not, at least, allow himself to be made the tool of suburban speculators, and the arbitrator of village squabbles. When he brings the nose of some behemoth of office to the sacrincial ring, we have not a word to say, at least him; but such pitiless energy against the minor objects of his wrath is, to say the least of it, undignified, and a little laughable.

Southern Indifference to Restoration—A Serious Mistake.

From the Times.

One of the worst signs discernible at the South is the profession of indifference to the question of restoration. The doctrine preached is that since the Southern States are now denied admission to Congress, they are content to remain excluded for an indefinite period. They have done what they consider enough to entitle them to Congressional recognition, and will do no more, be the consequences of their refusal what they may. Take them at their word, and they will not yield another point. They go further than this. Congress, they insist, must give up the test oath before the South will care to obtain admission. Regarding journals like the Richmond *Examiner* as correct exponents of the feelings and opinions prevalent among the Southern people, it is plain that they require not only admission free from all new conditions, but admission unembarrassed with test-oath disabilities. "Unless we may send men of our own choice"—their argument runs—"whose right to seats shall pass unchallenged, we will remain out of the Union; we will neither make further concessions, nor submit to oaths enacted to exclude the very men we prefer."

These exhibitions of temper are to be regretted. To the extreme radicals they are as sweet morsels, to be rolled under the tongue, for they afford *prima facie* evidence that the South is still Rebel at heart, and should, therefore, be subjected to more rigorous discipline than has yet been enforced. To more moderate Republicans they are a source of serious embarrassment, for it is idle to plead for concessions and conciliation when they on whose behalf the plea is urged doggedly refuse to concede aught in return. Of what avail is it to ask for forbearance when they for whose sake the request is presented assume the tone of "masters of the situation," and claim the right of saying on what terms they shall be reinvested with the privileges of citizenship? If their object be to invite sterner and more sweeping measures, as a pretext for raising the cry of oppression, and for nurturing the feelings and purposes of rebellion, their course would be perfectly intelligible. On any other hypothesis it is unintelligible.

It happens, however, that the journals which are loudest in the utterance of the declarations we have adverted to, are earnest in their advocacy of attention to material interests. They are confessedly wretchedly poor—their farms and plantations are in a great measure desolate—their labor system is disorganized, and in its present shape experimental. Material wants press heavily upon them. They require capital, which must be obtained from without—close attention to the labor available at their doors, and the introduction of labor from abroad—the patient, plodding devotion to home pursuits which alone can elevate the South to the standard of prosperity which obtains at the North. For these reasons the politicians affect satisfaction with the aspect of public affairs. They declare that they find more than consolation for exclusion from the Union in the increased opportunities which they will have for developing their material resources, and retrieving the disasters occasioned by the war. "What we lose in political standing," they assert, "will be as nothing compared to what we shall gain from attention to our own concerns." The argument of these men, if it have any meaning, means that the material profit to accrue to the South from exclusion from the Union will reconcile them to exclusion, though it last for years.

Folly could hardly go further. For how can the South by any possibility thrive, industrially or commercially, while subject to the thousand uncertainties which now attach to its political condition? Capital is needed; but the introduction of capital, whether in the form of loan or investment, presupposes confidence in the future, and there can be no confidence until the *status* of the South is defined, and the contingencies which now hang over property-owners are removed. The most dare-devil of speculators shrink from enterprises in a region where confiscation and military rule remain among the possibilities of the morrow. Immigration is needed; but emigrants always have shunned, and always will shun, regions where the peaceful prosecution of industry is not well assured. The progress of the British Provinces which skirt our Northern frontier has been retarded by the mere possibility of complications with this country; the great majority even of the emigrants who land there preferring the fixed future of the United States. It is and will be so, as between the Southern States out of the Union and the great West in the Union. The hundreds of thousands who flee from the poverty and oppression of the Old World will pass by the magnificent resources of the South, so long as they continue subject to the chances of civil war, and will seek new homes in Kansas, Minnesota, or States and Territories similarly situated. There can, indeed, be no emigration to the South from foreign countries until the exodus of Southern citizens ceases. And the South will find itself unable to keep the population already within its borders until the political difficulties which enshroud it be brought to an end.

As a mere matter of material interest, then, the policy of the South is suicidal. Whether it be indifferent or not to its constitutional relations to the Union, it makes no concealment of the anxiety with which it ponders its financial and industrial condition. That is a problem whose solution the Southern people await with a degree of apprehension which manifests itself continually. Its gravity, however, derives the greater part of its force from their own refusal to acknowledge the peculiarities of the political position which they vainly suppose to be under their control. If they would emerge from their difficulties, they should begin by doing what is possible in the direction of a restored Union. And the first step required from them is a candid, dispassionate consideration of propositions submitted by the North. This profession of indifference either to the overtures of Congress, or the question of representation in Congress, is a grave mistake, the consequences of which will fall most heavily on themselves.

Congress and the South—A Short Plan for Decisive Settlement.

From the Herald.

Desperate diseases call for desperate remedies, and the case of the unrestored South is desperate. The late Northern elections, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, with an emphasis unparalleled in our political history, have spoken the voice of the North in favor of the conditions of the pending Constitutional amendment. These are the best terms to the South which the States holding and controlling the Government have to offer. On the other hand, in response to these Northern elections, the unreconstructed Southern States, through their Governors and Legislatures, reject the conditions of the amendment as so deeply humiliating and degrading to Southern honor, and so outrageously in violation of Southern rights that they can be treated only with derision, defiance, and contempt.

This condition of things is styled by a Copperhead journal "a dead-lock;" and it may turn out to be so if Congress shall determine to recognize the excluded States, as they stand as rightfully restored to the control of their local affairs. But Congress is not committed to this theory, and the reconstructive work done by the President goes for nothing till approved by Congress. The two houses have not yet recognized the end of the Rebellion, and in the prevailing spirit, opinions, acts, and declarations of the State authorities and leading politicians, from Virginia to Texas there is abundant evidence that over all that region the Rebellion, though disarmed, still exists, and that the oath of Hannibal of "eternal hatred to the Romans" is the oath of the ruling classes of the South against the "detested Yankees." The same men who preached the Constitution in their conspiracy to destroy the Government, accept the pardons of President Johnson only to return to the old claptrap of their constitutional rights, and are impudently urging the President to try a *coup d'etat* for their deliverance from what they call an unconstitutional Congress.

Have we not had enough of this? Is not the fact established that confidence and indulgences are thrown away upon the intractable rebellious elements of the excluded States? Is it not apparent that if left to their own discretion in the matter of this amendment, they will only use it to inflame their people to riots, insurrections, and anarchy? What, then, is the remedy demanded? In view of the great ends of law and order, the restoration of the Union, solid and strong, security and confidence, justice and generosity, we think the time is at hand when Congress should interpose its authority, beginning *de novo* in a plan of reconstruction, which will be at once comprehensive, "short, sharp, and decisive." We want no *delenda est Carthago*—no destruction of Carthage—but we want no more tinkering or temporizing with this Southern difficulty. Under the constitutional war powers of Congress, by which the armed forces of the Rebellion were put down and dispersed, its disarmed forces may be compelled to accept and ratify the terms of a fair, just, and generous ultimatum of restoration.

We would accordingly submit to the Congress which is to reassemble in Washington on the first Monday in December a new Constitutional amendment, or a modification of that before the States, so as to embrace, not the cheating proposition of impartial suffrage, but universal suffrage and a universal amnesty as the basis of Southern restoration. The universal suffrage we mean is the admission to the ballot box of all males of all races and colors of twenty-one years of age, except criminals and lunatics and "Indians not taxed;" and the amnesty we mean is one which will reach from the Rebel bushwhacker to Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet, beginning with the release of Davis. We would further propose the enforcement of this settlement upon the rebellious South, as President Johnson enforced the amendment abolishing slavery. To this end an act of Congress requiring the President to place an army of one hundred thousand or a hundred and fifty thousand men under General Grant, for the purpose of hurrying up the good work in the excluded States, would be a good thing. Something of this sort is required to convince those States and their people that an unsuccessful Rebellion brings its pains and penalties, and that it is the victor and not the vanquished that dictates the treaty of peace.

President Johnson's efforts at restoration have turned out to be "love's labor lost." Let the rightful authority of Congress, then, be interposed, and in a manner which will admit of no more trifling and no more delay. Let this new plan be placed in the hands of General Grant for its enforcement, and the thing will soon be done. Peace, restoration, and harmony will speedily follow; for while the universal amnesty will throw the veil over the offenses and offenders of the Rebellion, universal suffrage, blacks and all, will hold the recovered States firmly in the Union and with the cause of the Union. Moreover, by this plan, there will be the additional positive advantage to the South of a gain of some twenty odd members of Congress over the plan of negro exclusion from the suffrage. The authority and the power are in the hands of Congress, and this is our plan, as matters now stand, for a short, comprehensive, complete, and speedy settlement.

Tribulation of the Republicans.

From the World.

The author of the "Iliad," in describing the mourning of the captive maidens over the corpse of Patroclus, says that, while seeming to bewail the dead hero, they were really lamenting their own captivity. The officious anxiety displayed by the Republicans, since the elections, that the South should, for its own advantage, come to a speedy settlement, is of a similar character. Their real anxiety is not for the prompt relief of the South, but for the prompt relief of the Republican party. The Republicans see, as clearly as we do, that the present dead-lock cannot continue without infinite damage to them. The restoration of the Union is blocked by their act, and they cannot escape the responsibility.

They carried the elections by deluding the people; by making them think that the South would immediately succumb if Congress was sustained by the Northern people, and that that was the speediest way to secure the great object for which so much blood has been spilt. The people of the North want to see this difficulty ended. If the Union is not restored they will grow impatient and restive. They will ask why they were so industriously and deceptively told that a Republican triumph in the election was the shortest way out of the embroilment. The party that keeps the Union dismembered will grow more and more odious in proportion as the lapse of time attests their determination to defeat in peace the object for which we went to war.

The Republican leaders, foreseeing that they must face this odium, are painfully looking about them for some mode of extrication. The eager and delighted avidity with which they caught at a recent article in the Chicago *Times* recommending a substitute for the amendment, betokens their restless anxiety to get out of an uncomfortable position. The amendment, which it took all the combined wisdom of Congress eight months to hatch, and which was cried up in every State where an election has been held as the perfection of justice, is already as good as dead. It has fallen to the ground, like untimely fruit, rotten before it is ripe. The air is full of rumors which lead us to doubt whether it will be ratified even by the Northern States. It is telegraphed from Washington that influential Southern statesmen (nobody gives their names) favor "impartial suffrage" (*i. e.* negro suffrage) as a mode of settlement. When Chief Justice Chase calls on the President to confer with him about needed changes in the judiciary laws which ought to be recommended in the Annual Message, the telegraph is again busy informing all the Republican newspapers that a conference is going on between those high functionaries respecting the state of the country, which is likely to result in a new policy on which Congress and the President can agree, and which will probably be accepted by the South.

The negro-suffrage article in the Chicago *Times*, the apocryphal opinions atributed by the Washington quidnuncs to leading Southern statesmen, and the alleged consultations between the Chief Justice and the President, enabled the Republican prints, during the last week, to perform a new comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing*. Though trifles light as air in themselves, those rumors and the reception given them are noteworthy indications of the uneasy, dissatisfied, expectant state of public feeling. They know that the late elections, instead of settling the public mind of the North, have completely unsettled it. While the elections were pending, it was represented that the question to be decided by them was whether the Constitutional amendment was to become the fixed policy of the country. The friends of the amendment carried the elections, and now they seem anxious for a colorable pretext for pitching it overboard. The true interpretation of this strange vacillation is that the Republican leaders know that the amendment was a dishonest sham, which, having served its temporary purpose, they desire to bury out of sight. They never supposed it would be adopted, and as soon as Congress meets they will immediately try to occupy public attention with some new scheme, with a view to have it forgotten. They never meant it as a plan of settlement, but only as a piece of electioneering claptrap.

If the Northern Legislatures should ratify the amendment, it will be merely for form's sake to preserve party consistency. No intelligent Republican, any more than any intelligent Democrat, supposes it will ever be a part of the Constitution. Congress will have been in session a month before most of the Legislatures meet; and before they can act on it, it is probable that some substitute will be broached which will supersede it, and set it aside. We shall feel no surprise even if Massachusetts shall fail to ratify it. The plea will be, that Massachusetts can consent to nothing short of negro suffrage, if two or three radical States lead off in rejecting it on this ground, it may turn out, before winter ends, that instead of three-fourths of the States are against it. We expect to see the Republican leaders scouting it as a mode of settlement before Congress has been two weeks in session. It is certain, from recent indications, that the Republicans are thoroughly dissatisfied with their position, and are seeking pretexts to escape from it.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH J. MATTHIAS, DECeased.—Letters of Administration upon said Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to

CHRISTIANA E. MATTHIAS, Administratrix,
No. 555 N. SECOND Street;
Or her Attorneys, J. S. BONHAM,
J. G. BANCKLE,
11 7w6t* N. E. cor. SEVENTH and SANSOM Sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

GOPSILL'S PHILADELPHIA CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1867-8. PUBLISHER OF GOPSILL'S PENNSYLVANIA STATE DIRECTORY, Etc. Etc.

The necessity for a reliable Directory in so large a mercantile city as this is apparent to every business man; it is an actual want, and unless accurate, is useless, and instead of a true guide and index to its business interests, is a matter of annoyance.

The publisher, from long experience in the publication of similar works, of which the Pennsylvania State Business Directory is a specimen proposes at the solicitation of a number of influential merchants of this city who have suffered from the inaccuracies of former editions, to publish the above Directory from an actual and carefully prepared canvass of the city by an efficient and experienced corps of canvassers, thoroughly educated to the business.

The work will contain a FULL CITY DIRECTORY, A COMPLETE BUSINESS AND STREET DIRECTORY, and such useful miscellaneous information as shall form a complete guide to the Mercantile, Banking, Insurance, Religious, and other interests of the city.

In a city comprising so large a number of streets, so greatly scattered, and in which such a vast amount of changes have been made during the past few years, the actual want of a systematically arranged and carefully compiled street and avenue Directory is apparent to every citizen and business man who has recourse to the Directory and especially to the stranger, who is entirely unacquainted with the location and numeralization of the streets.

The form of the Street Directory will be so arranged as to give at a glance the beginning of the street with any other name it may formerly have had, with its intersections right and left, and numbers thereon to its end, and will form a feature of the work, exhibiting not only the extent and number of the streets but giving, from any stand-point, definite and correct information of any locality sought.

With the reputation of past publications, which have afforded perfect satisfaction, it will be his aim to make this book equal, if not superior, to any issued by him, and requests that the canvassers for this work will be afforded the necessary information they require for it, as without such aid a reliable Directory cannot be issued.

As an advertising medium merchants and others will find this an excellent opportunity; terms will be made known by the canvassers, and in no case will the payment be sanctioned till the book is published.

Each canvasser is prepared to show his authority signed by the compiler, setting forth his power to act. All others are swindlers.

The following are the prices for extras (which is invariably paid in advance), provided the agent gives a receipt, and produces his authority:—

Putting individual name in caps	25
" " " " double caps	50
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" " " " double caps	100
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Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866.
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 13
Premiums	1,162,308 83
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $11,467 83.	INCOME FOR 1866 $710 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
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Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
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But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
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GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
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Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
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This Company while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
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TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash
Work sent to any part of the United States.
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OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York Politics—Horace Greeley's Chances for the United States Senate—The Probable Candidates—Raymond Making the Amende Honorable.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The election is hardly over before the political *quidnuncs* begin to discuss the Senatorial question. Among the candidates are General Martindale, Senator Folger, Ira Harris, the present incumbent, and the editor of the New York *Tribune*.

Though I have named him last, Horace Greeley is the foremost picture on the Senatorial canvas. Since the celebrated firm of Weed, Seward, and Greeley dissolved political partnership, owing to the dissatisfaction of the honest partner in that firm, Horace Greeley, it has been commonly supposed that Mr. Greeley had no chance whatever for office in New York. And nothing is more certain than that he never asked for any office in the gift of the people. And I am not sure that he had not ceased to expect office; for the writer of this well remembers, when dining at Delmonico's with him, on the evening of the 22d of last February, that the philosopher of the *Tribune* distinctly declared that the only aspirations he had left for political preferment would be fully gratified by a seat as delegate in the approaching Constitutional Convention for New York. And in the *Tribune* of yesterday Horace Greeley, in a characteristic letter, declares that no man is authorized to "bore or buttonhole" any other man in advocating his claims to a seat in the Senate. This is in perfect accord with Mr. Greeley's whole political course.

There is a *naivete* about him which is perfectly charming, when it is remembered that the best part of his life has been spent in the strifes and rivalries of New York politics, of which William H. Seward and Henry J. Raymond have been shining lights.

Apropos of the 22d of February, I distinctly remember Mr. Greeley's prediction that nothing was more certain than the defeat of the Andrew-Johnson-Seward coalition, which for the first time stalked before the public on the evening of that memorable day when Andrew Johnson "spoke his piece," in which *he* dignified Tsad. Stevens and Charles Sumner by calling them "traitors at the other end of the line." And on the same evening Mr. Seward, at the Cooper Institute, reiterated his prediction that some Cabinet Ministers, and even the President, might be washed overboard, but that the ship of state would be saved. The venerable Secretary was right.

At least one President and one Secretary of State have been washed overboard, and never did the ship of state so bravely flaunt the Stars and Stripes at the masthead, or more gallantly breast the waves as we near that port where liberty shall be universal—where equal laws shall exist side by side with equal rights; and, as Tennyson says:—

"Pure law commeasures perfect freedom."

But we will return to our mutton. Greeley ought to be Senator. No man has, since the days of the Fathers, been truer to an idea—and that idea embracing the very foundation-stones of the republic—than Horace Greeley. His battle against the South has always been a fight for the rights of the many against the tyranny of the few.

Nothing can prevent Mr. Greeley's election, unless the cry should be raised that the West is entitled to the Senator as against the East—the old cry of political selfishness, with the faintest foundation possible in equity. In times like these we want our great men in the National Council, to take the place of those

"Simple great ones
Gone forever and forever by."

What difference does it make if Mr. Greeley happens to live in Westchester county, and Senator Harris comes from the West, and the West gives the big majorities? Let it be remembered that Mr. Greeley belongs to that class of statesmen who were born for the universe, and who never did give up for a party what was "meant for mankind." If Horace Greeley is the man for the place (and an honest man I think he is), in Heaven's name put him there, in spite of the vulgar bargaining of political selfishness, or the clamor of Wall street!

Even Raymond comes out to-day with a most graceful mention of Horace Greeley's claims for the Senate, a very proper return for Mr. Greeley's welcome, when Mr. Raymond ceased to eat "the husks which the Democratic swine did eat."

I met yesterday, Major-General Francis W. Barlow, Secretary of State of New York. He is a young gentleman of thirty winters, a brave soldier and a high-toned statesman. He won his spurs at Antietam, and came home to win political laurels in the campaign against General Slocum. General Barlow had just returned from a day or two with your excellent Mayor, Mr. McMichael, and his son. He thinks your Mayor (who I believe is now *at home*) is a man of rare culture and of most genial manners.

S. M. J.

The Misfortunes of Three Ballet Girls.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:—Knowing the interest you take in all that concerns the drama and its professors, no matter how humble, we venture to address you on a matter that affects us nearly. At present we are but humble members of the theatre, but even we have our rights, which we believe to have been deliberately invaded. We are three English girls, members of the *corps de ballet* at Wheatley's theatre, and are at present appearing nightly in the ballet.

In the early part of the present year Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer, who were then in England, invited us to proceed to New York, and offered us respectively salaries of £3 per week. On making out our agreement, knowing our utter ignorance of the true value of American money, instead of inserting "three pounds sterling," as they distinctly promised us, they inserted the amount $15, which is the sum we are now receiving weekly; and which, in spite of repeated and earnest solicitations, they insist on paying us.

On our arrival in New York we found that it takes $7 in greenbacks to make an English sovereign, and although we are in justice and honor bound to receive $21 (having solemnly been promised the value of £3), we continue to receive but $15. It is a well-known fact that Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer are clearing a large sum weekly by their share in the theatre, and it seems a hard case that we three girls, with no other resources to depend on save and except the salary produced by our dancing, should each have to lose weekly $6, and we think it most unworthy on the part of Jarrett and Palmer to delude young girls from their homes in England by false representations as to the relative value of money.

The $15 we are now receiving amount to about £2 4s., a very little more than our salary was in England, and it is not likely that we would cross the ocean and make a journey of over three thousand miles to better ourselves a few shillings per week. When Jarrett and Palmer engaged us they knew perfectly well that five dollars did not represent a sovereign, but they repeatedly assured us that the two amounts were equal.

At the present rate of living in New York, what with high rents and the dearness of provisions, this difference of $6 a week would purchase us many little comforts. As to saving anything out of our present salary, that is entirely out of the question. In making their engagements Jarrett and Palmer were careful not to inform us that the cost of living was dearer in New York than in England. Here again they benefited by our inexperience.

We are very sorry, Mr. Editor, to have to be compelled to appeal to the public press to make our voices heard; but will you argue our claim with the Crook-ed speculators of the *corps de ballet?* Winter is fast approaching. The extra money to which we are entitled would purchase us some warm clothing, of which we are sorely in need. As we said before, we depend wholly and solely upon our salaries; and if you can spare us the humiliation of having to pledge our little finery and bits of jewelry that we brought with us from England, we shall indeed feel grateful.

Jarrett and Palmer, secure in their prosperity, may reply that they are fulfilling their contract by paying us $15 a week. Our reply is that we were told by these men that $15 was the same as £3. We now know that our just salary is $21 currency, and with nothing short of this will we be content.

ELISE BURLINGHAM,
ANNIE P. COOKE,
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STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

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FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

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LEAD PENCILS,

Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

The Company has taken great pains and invested a large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

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The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers

Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 mw6m

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,

And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS recaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,

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Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 10

WILLIAM S. GRANT

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 1 24

HATS AND CAPS.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!

TEMPLE OF FASHION

40 NORTH Sixth St.

BOURNE

HATS, CAPS, FURS.

BARTALOTT & CO.,

No. 52 North EIGHTH Street.

Full and well assorted stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

For Mens', Boys', and Children's wear. Also, a choice variety of

LADIES' FURS,

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

No. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET

10 24 wfmlmrp Below Arch.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Virginia,

On THURSDAY,

22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of Stores consisting in part, of the following articles, viz.:—

28 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shells and Spherical Case for Smooth Bore and Rifled Guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 577.
16 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Cal. 54.
500 Smooth bore Muskets, Mod. 1842. Cal 69.
240 do. do. do., altered to percussion Cal. 69.
10 do. do. do. Flint Lock, Cal. 69.
217 Revolvers, "Whitney's & Remington's Navy, Cal 36
1069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, Musicians and non-Commissioned Officers.

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Terms of sale—Cash.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col U. S. A.,
11 1 18t Commanding.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, November 9, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidders, at noon, WEDNESDAY, 28th day of November, 1866, in the Office of the Inspector of Ordnance, New York Navy Yard, about two thousand (2000) barrels of POWDER, composed of serviceable and unserviceable

The powder will be sold by sample, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash, in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed by the purchasers, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE,
11 12 mwf7t Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, D C., October 19, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 27th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations, from January 1, 1867, to July 30, 1868, viz.:—

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire.
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts.
BROOKLYN, New York.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia.
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia.
MOUND CITY, Illinois.
PENSACOLA, Florida.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth of adamantine candles, or one and one-half pound of tallow; four pounds of soap; and two quarts of salt.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal portion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow excluded; the pork No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, known as extra superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for rations as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.
——, 186—.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations, and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
10 31 wst Major and Quartermaster.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2§

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s COGNAC

No. 116 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 3 3m

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails:

"CITY OF BOSTON" ..... Saturday, November 24
"ETNA" ..... Wednesday, November 28
"CITY OF WASHINGTON" ..... Saturday, December 1
"CITY OF DUBLIN" ..... Wednesday, December 5
"CITY OF BALTIMORE" ..... Saturday, December 8

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold ..... $90 Steerage Currency $30
To London ..... 95 To London 40
To Paris ..... 105 To Paris 50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE Agent,

8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE

TO NEW ORLEANS.

The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—

MORNING STAR ..... On Saturday
MONTEREY ..... On Wednesday
HAVANA ..... On Saturday
MISSOURI ..... On Wednesday

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier for freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

H. L. LEAF, Agent
Office Adams' Express, No. 720 Chesnut street

ATLANTIC COAST

MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,

SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR

NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins ..... $6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin ..... $25. Second class $15
SAVANNAH cabin ..... 25. Second class 15

Every SATURDAY, Star line for

NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60. Second cabin..$40. Second class..$22.
First cabin.. 60. Second cabin.. 40. Second class.. 25

With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.

For freight or passage, apply to

ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company DESPATCH SCHUYLKILL Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
2 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
11 8 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

MEDICAL.

USE THE

"BRONCHOIDS"

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Etc. Etc.

ALLEN'S "BRONCHOIDS,"

Also invaluable for Clearing and Strengthening the Voice.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

None genuine without the written signature of

JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr.,

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [11 14 wfm12t

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH designed as a Lecture and Guide to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York

and you will receive them by return of mail, post paid and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND street. 6 11 5

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED

"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"

FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURE CREATIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,

Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours.

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for

Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1'25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The odd sickening and disgusting drug have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICation of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL. Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 6mrp

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS. THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
On and after Monday, October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:20 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:50 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:36 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:40 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:58 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:52 A. M., and 11:36 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 6 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 2:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52'50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3:30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.

At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.

White cars on the second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 6:15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:20 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, Third Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the North and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased, and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9:30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4:45 P. M., arrive at New York 4:10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3:30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Freight, 6:30 P. M.
Salem at 6:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M. Freight, 5:45 P. M.
Millville at 6:55 A. M. and 3:09 P. M. Freight, 6:10 P. M.
Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 7:00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing TUESDAY, July 3, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Harrington, Seaford

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

GREAT BARGAINS.

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19

We shall offer our whole Stock of

HATS,

Together with a large Stock consigned to Eastern Manufacturers,

AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,

Comprising Black, Brown and Drab, Silk Plush, Black and Colored Velvets, French Felt, Frosted Water-Proof, Velvet Trimmed, in all the new shapes.

Also, on our Cheap Counter we shall offer ONE THOUSAND HATS, in all the new shapes and made of the best materials, at 75 CENTS EACH

The above Goods are in sizes suited to

Ladies, Misses and Infants.

Willow Feathers in all shades.
Ostrich Plumes in all shades.
Ostrich Tips in all shades.

A full Line of Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Flowers etc., we offer much below the market price.

FREEMAN & CO.,

CORNER OF EIGHTH AND VINE STS.

11 17 tf

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT ST.

TRIMMED BONNETS.
TRIMMED HATS.
BONNET VELVETS.
WATERED RIBBONS.
WILLOW FEATHERS.
BONNET SILKS.
MOURNING BONNETS.
BONNET FRAMES.
HAT FRAMES.
JET BRAIDS.
JET ORNAMENTS.
FELT BONNETS.
JET FRINGE.
FELT HATS.
FRENCH BONNETS.

PRICES MODERATE.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

GRAND OPENING

OF

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

J. S. BORGENSKI,

No. 21 North NINTH Street,

(EAST SIDE),

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

BRIDAL WREATHS

Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets, Etc.

This old established and well-known FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWER STORE has been altered throughout and refitted in the French style, and will open on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24,

With a magnificent assortment of Fine French Flowers, Wreaths, Leaves, Grasses, Feathers, Velvets, Ribbons, Bonnet Frames, and Millinery Goods of every description and variety.

J. S. BORGENSKI,
No. 21 North NINTH Street,
10 22 mwf1m Above Market, East Side.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTRESS OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 dm

---

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 333 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons Feathers, Flowers, Fronts, &c. 7 14s

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SWAAB'S

STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET, No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $25; fine Beaver Overcoats, all desirable colors, $28; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Suits, from $19 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do. silk mixed, only $21; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $30; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $4 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $6.

Come and convince yourselves

11 14 9m 3p

AUCTION SALES.

P. PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 140 MARKET Street.
9 18s

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF PICTURES, OIL PAINTINGS, PASTELS AND CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, belonging to the American Art Gallery, New York, to be sold at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street.

On the evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, November 21, 22, and 23, at 7½ o'clock each evening. 11 20 3t

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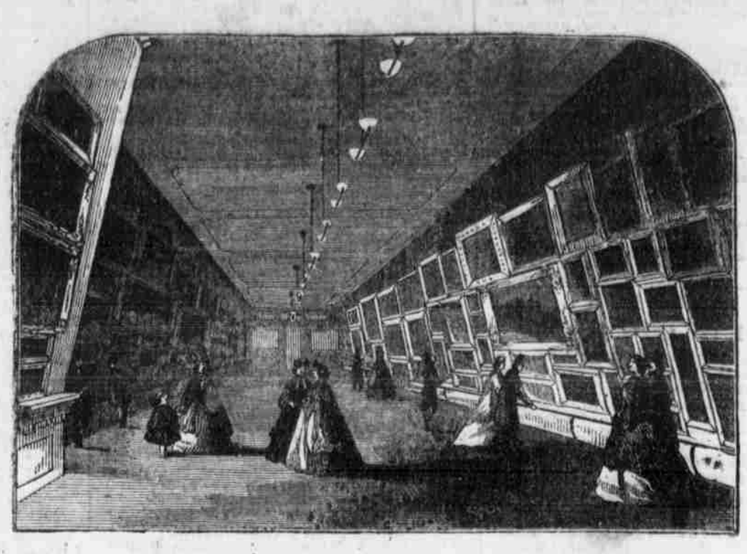
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,

No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the Academy of Fine Arts.



LARGE, AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, PASTEL PICTURES, AND CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS,

(Belonging to the American Art Gallery, New York, for the Encouragement of Artists.)

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION IN THE ART GALLERY, NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET OPPOSITE THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,

ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,

NOVEMBER 21, 22 AND 23, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

Nettingham Lace Curtains,

From Ordinary to Rich Style.

French Lace Curtains,

From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

Vestibule Lace,
Embroidered Muslin Curtains,
Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and
Curtain Muslins in great variety.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

9 14 wfn 6mrp No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES

AT WHOLESALE.

40 IN. PLAINS,

FINE DECORATIONS,
BORDER MOULDINGS,
STAMP GILTS,
ENGLISH SATINS,
BLANKS, ETC.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

R. T. HAZZARD,

10 6 mwf3m No. 819 ARCH Street.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

FINE OLD

RYE

WHISKY,

Of Exceeding Richness

and Purity,

IN BOTTLES AND

DEMIJOHNS,

NO. 1310 CHESNUT STREET.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS.

11 10 mwf6mrp

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

Just Received Per Steamer, a Large Invoice of

French Chenille and
Axminster Carpets,
NEW DESIGNS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

MESSRS. JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S

NEW STYLES

6-4 Velvet and Tapestry Carpets.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

ENGLISH TAPESTRIES.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

Now Opening.

9 22 2m 4p

REEVE, L. KNIGHT & SON

No. 807 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.

10 3wfm3m5p

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE

No. 910 ARCH STREET.

Just received per steamer, an invoice of new and handsome designs of CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES, entirely new for this market [4 3mrp

Also, a full assortment of DRUGGETS in all widths.

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910 NEW AND CHOICE GOODS 910

AT

MEAD & CO.'S,

No. 910 CHESNUT ST.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

10 1 mwf3mrp

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.

Acknowledged by all parties interested, as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of Diseases in his specialty. QUICK, THOROUGH, and permanent cures guaranteed in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 11 17 3m

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DRY GOODS.

PLAID POPLINS.

Fine Quality, All-Wool, $1·25.

Fine Quality, All-Wool, $1·40.

Silk-Faced Plaid Poplins, $2·00.

Silk-Faced Plaid French Poplins.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

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56 CENT PLAID POPLIN REPS, DOUBLE FOLD, HAVE BEEN SOLD THIS FALL AT 88 CENTS.

56 CENT LARGE PLAID, GREEN AND BLUE.

56 CENT GAY PLAIDS FOR CHILDREN.

37 CENT CHENE POPLIN, GOOD SHADES GREY.

50 CENT NEAT PLAID POPLINS, BROWN AND BLACK.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

NEW CLOAK ROOM.

RISTORI JACKETS.

BASQUINES.

CORED CIRCLES.

ASTRACHAN SACQUES.

PRIMA DONNA SACQUES

COOPER & CONARD

NINTH AND MARKET

$1·00 French Merinoes.

$1·00 Garnets and Modes.

$1·00 Greens and Blues.

$1·00 Browns and Slates.

Finest and Medium Merinoes.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

$20 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, warranted all wool, and worth $35.

$25 CHAINE LAINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS worth $30.

$31 CHAINE LAINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, worth $36.

$35 CHAINE LAINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS worth $40.

$38 CHAINE LAINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, worth $45.

$40 CHAINE LAINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, worth $50.

WITH FINER GRADES UP TO $85.

All of the above are fresh auction purchases bought at the present ruinous low prices of French goods, and will be sold at a small advance.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Cor. Ninth and Market.

$1·12 BLACK FRENCH POPLINS.

BLACK FRENCH POPLINS, from $1·25 to $2·25.

BLACK FRENCH MERINOES, from $1·25 to $1·90.

BLACK FRENCH DELAINES, from 88 cents to $1·30.

BLACK FRENCH TAMISE, from $1·37 to $1·75.

BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE, $1·37.

BLACK FRENCH CANTON CLOTHS, $1·10 and $1·25.

BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS, 88 cents and $1.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS, 55 cents to $1.25.

BLACK ALPACAS, 40, 50, and 60 cents.

BLACK THIBET LONG SHAWLS, Lupin's make, from auction, at $8, $9, $10, $12, $14, and $16.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET.

11 17 mwf3

DRY GOODS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Great Reduction in Prices.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Will Offer from To-Day their Fine Stock of

Silks,
Shawls,
Dress Goods,
Velvets,
Cloaks, Etc.,

At a reduction of from TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT. from the prices they were sold at early in the season.

Believing as we do, that we have, from what our customers tell us, the most varied, best assorted, and largest stock of DRY GOODS in Philadelphia, here is a chance for purchasers seldom to be met with. We will not be undersold by any house in this city or any other city. 11 19 mwf3trp

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PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

FROM AUCTION,

Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.
All-wool Poplins, $1 per yard.
Plaid Poplins and All-wool Plaids.
All-wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine Black Silks.

FLANNELS FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 33 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels
All wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 40 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Gloves
Children's Red, White, and Blue Cloth Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.

Spun-silk Gloves, fleeced lined.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality in ported.
Real Kid Gloves, $1·25 a pair.
Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, 31 a pair 10 22

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Have determined to offer their

ENTIRE STOCK

At such prices as will effect a

RAPID REDUCTION,

And give purchasers an opportunity of selecting a useful and acceptable

HOLIDAY GIFT.

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

11 20 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

OPERA AND PROMENADE CLOAKS.

Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,

Basques and Circulars,

MADE IN THE BEST STYLE

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

11 20 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

CARE & LADNER,

FOURTH AND ASH.

HAVE FIRST QUALITY

LYONS VELVETS.

EXPENSIVE SHAWLS

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FULL LINE OF SILKS.

FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS.

11 2 mwf

T. SIMPSON'S SONS

No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers, English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
95 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

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COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

R. T. WHITE & CO.,

Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.

HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.

COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.

JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets

GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.

EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE Etc

No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila.

R. T. WHITE. J. E. DU BOIS.

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MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

CHEAP SALE.

250 PIECES

POWER-LOOM TABLE LINEN,

MARKED DOWN.

Persons wanting

TABLE LINENS,

Should avail themselves of this opportunity to get

BARGAINS.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

9 17 (12 3trp) No. 828 ARCH Street.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE,

Will open to-day—

One case (1200 yards of Unbleached Canton Flannel, at 25 cents. Same goods we sold at 38 cents six weeks ago.

Unbleached Canton Flannels, 22, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.

White Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37c., etc.

White Flannels, 31, 38, 37½, 45 47, 50 cents.

Red and Grey Flannels, all qualities.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 25, $1 37½, $1·50, $1 75, etc. etc.

Gents' Merino Vests, 75 cents, $1, 1 25, $1 50, 92, etc. etc.

Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.

Marseilles Bureau Covers, from Auction.

Cheapest all wool Blankets in the city.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Large lot from New York.

Ladies' and Gents' Fleeced Gloves.

Misses' Cloth Gloves, all sizes and colors.

Ladies' Cloth Gloves, desirable colors, cheap.

Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 75c., $1, $1 25, and $1 50.

Misses' and Ladies' Balmoral's cheap.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

N. B.—The "Small Profit, Quick Sale" system enables us to turn our stock often, and to meet "Low Prices" with much satisfaction, both to ourselves and customers. [9 29§

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

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1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION.

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST.

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

SOILED BLANKETS—WE WILL OFFER this morning about two hundred pairs of good all-wool Blankets, slightly soiled, which will be sold much under the usual prices, viz.:—A good Blanket for $4 per pair; larger and heavier for $5 per pair; very large, $7·50; also, Marseilles Quilts, slightly smoked at a fire, for $5 each. We are also offering every make of Muslin at the very lowest market prices.

E. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
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CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA

AT THE

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No. 108 South THIRD Street,

SECOND STORY.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at unprisingly low prices.

HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,
9 14 3mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL. Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of EGG, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 5 24

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810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 6 26